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The Daily Colonist

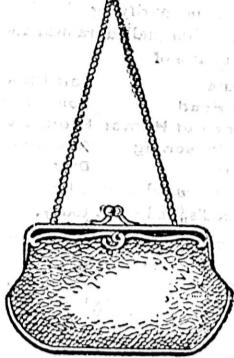
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VOL. LXXXIX. NO. 136

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY MAY 23 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

GOOD LEATHER GOODS



Another new shipment direct from the manufacturers, has been added to our already large stock of Leather Goods, including:

Gents' Wallets, Bill Books, Coin Purses, Card Cases, Ladies' Purses.

AND THE NEW STYLE WRIST BAGS

No matter how fashionable a lady's dress may be, it is not complete without one of these Wrist Bags, they are so very fashionable. A wise person knows the worth of money, and he also knows he gets it here. Genuine Leather Purse, as low as 75c. Wrist Bags as low as \$1.50.

Challoner & Mitchell
Jewelers and Opticians. 47-49 Government St.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN
Armour's Deviled Ham
10c Large Tin

Dixi H. Ross & Co. CASH CROCHETS

WALL PAPER SALE
Twenty-five per cent. discount off last season's goods. Several remnants at 50 per cent. discount.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St. Phone 400.

ALWAYS RELIABLE
"CALEDONIAN"
LIQUEUR WHISKY
Distilled, Aged, Bottled and Exported by
The Distillers Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES

IRON AND STEEL	IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE	MECHANICS' TOOLS
LOGGERS' AND	LAWN MOTORS, HOSE
MINING SUPPLIES	GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

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Commission Merchants, Shipping Insurance Financial and General Agents, Managing Agents for the British Columbia Corporation, Limited.

Loans on Approved Security at Current Rates of Interest. Deposits Received.

TETLEY'S
Fine Blended Teas
25 and 50 LB. BOXES

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B.C.

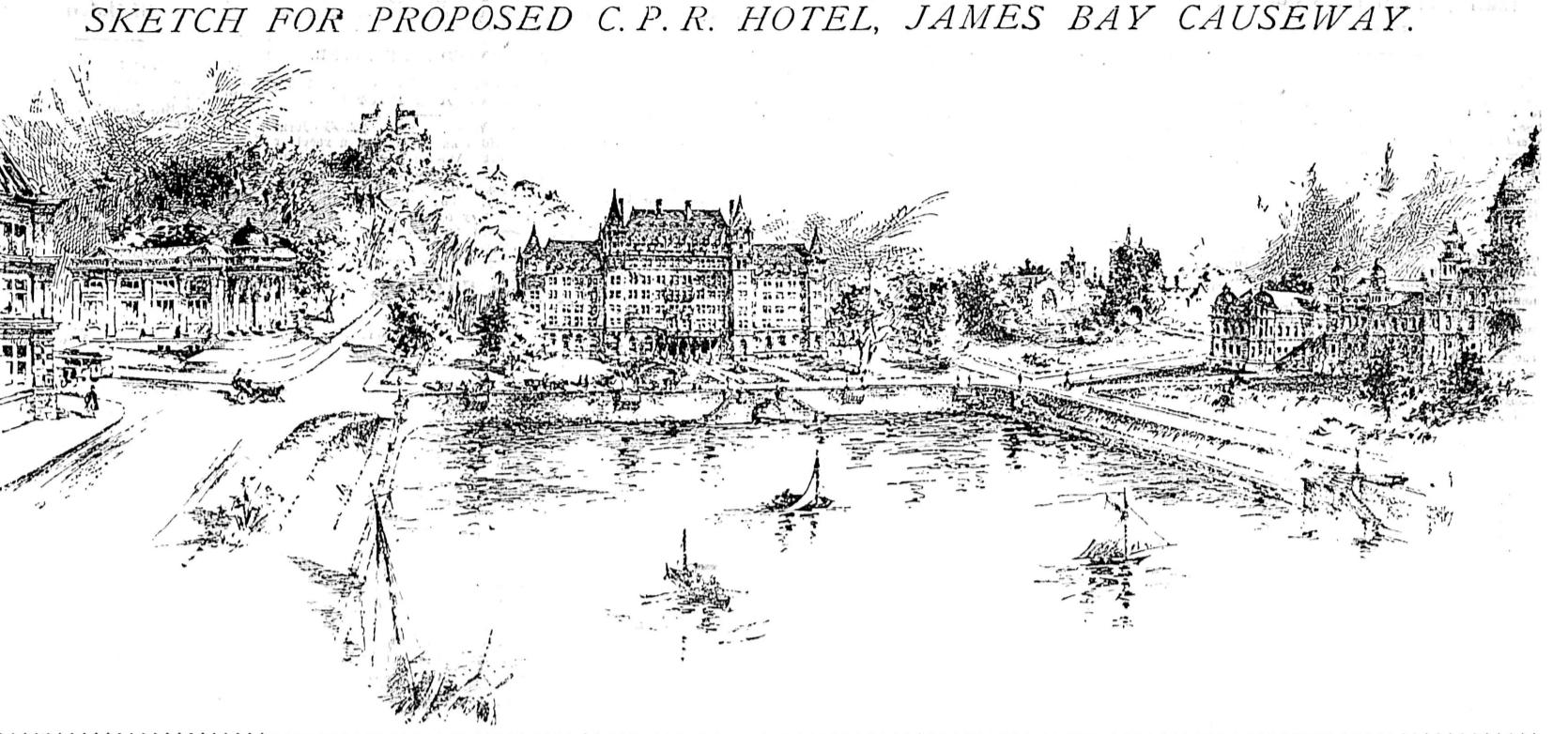
Player's Tobaccos
and Cigarettes
CANNOT BE BEATEN!

Turner, Beeton and Company, Limited, Agents

TRADE MARK
B&K
REGISTERED

Remember

B. & K. ROLLED OATS are 50 per cent cheaper and contain four times as much fat and three times more protein (muscle producing) than any of the fast breakfast preparations on the market today.



PLAN SUBMITTED TO RAILWAY CO.

Appearance of the James Bay Causeway
When the Tourist Hotel Has Been
Completed.

One of the Finest Sites in Canada and a
Fitting Companion to Public Buildings
on Either Side.

The above is a sketch of a design made some time ago showing the general appearance of the James Bay flats, as it might be laid out if this sketch was submitted to the C.P.R. management, in order to give them an idea of the locality in which it was proposed to place the hotel. It conveys a very good impression of the grandeur of the scene which will be presented when the structure in contemplation shall have been erected.

There are, however, some changes in the present scheme, as the above sketch shows a Carnegie library to the left of the picture and a college situated in the Douglas gardens. It also shows the hotel site continued up to Humboldt street; whereas under the present proposal only about half the frontage on to the embankment is to be appropriated. But the general appearance of that section of the city, when the proposed improvements shall have been made, is exceedingly difficult.

Consequently such an undertaking is a continual source of trouble. At the same time, provided I was willing to commit it to our company the erection of such a building would be a service to the public, who might not be able to secure an efficient manager and staff, which is often extremely difficult.

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The hotel project continues to be almost the sole topic of conversation among all classes of citizens; and the general attitude of the public is one of extreme favor to the scheme.

Interviewed by a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon, His Worship Mayor McCandless pointed out that an obstacle lies in the way of expedited action on the part of the council in preparing the necessary legislation to make the proposed contract with the C.P.R.

Before such a bylaw can be submitted to the ratepayers for a judgment upon the project, it will be necessary to obtain an amendment to section 1, clause 50 of the Municipal Clauses Act, which says:

"No bylaw shall be passed providing exemption from water or electric light rates unless such bylaw provides a limit to the quantity of water or electric light which is to be exempt. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the granting of any bonus or exemption from taxes and water or electric light rates in favor of any manufacturer, industry, undertaking, or enterprise already established and carrying on its operations within the municipal limits."

Mayor McCandless will bring the matter to the attention of the council at once, and recommend that the required amendment be placed in the hands of the local members in the legislature immediately. It is not anticipated that any difficulty will lie in the way of getting the required governmental sanction without delay.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The joint committee consisting of representatives from the City Council, Tourist Association and Board of Trade in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, J. A. Macrae being in the chair. The following report from the sub-committee appointed on Monday to interview Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was submitted:

To the members of the joint committee of the City Council, Board of Trade and Tourist Association:

199 THE C.P.R. HOTEL.

gentlemen, Your sub-committee appointed on Monday to wait upon Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, consisting of the undersigned and Mr. D. R. Ker, beg to report as follows:

That on Tuesday evening at 6:15 by appointment, all the members of the committee waited upon Sir Thomas in the rooms of the C.P.R. hotel, informing the interview Sir Thomas said: "Now, I understand you gentlemen wish to talk to me about a hotel. I want to say that our company is very much adverse to going any further into hotel business. We should do so in the past where we considered it was absolutely necessary in our interests to do so, but of course, I should have very pleased to hear what you gentlemen have to say." After the members of the committee had briefly alluded to the advantages of the C.P.R. hotel to the company and to the city, Sir Thomas said: "Well, now if we build a hotel here, would it have the effect of destroying this particular outlet of our company? I think it would not, but I am not sure." He was assured by your committee that it would have an tendency to do so, especially as the citizens realize that at the present time the C.P.R. had no interests in the city of Victoria, and they also pointed out to Sir Thomas that from

the time the C.P.R. took

Mainland Happenings

The Great Northern Construction Gang Are Nearing the Terminal City.

White Bears a Feature of Queen Charlotte Island Conditions.

Lecture on Mining in British Columbia by President of Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 22.—The white tents of the Great Northern construction gang were seen this morning at the head of False Creek. They are completing the work of clearing the right-of-way from Vancouver to Westminster.

A civic delegation left for the Sound last night to be present at the reception to the President of the United States.

Prospectors will search for gold this season in the unexplored wilds of Kootenay bay, a region never before trod by the foot of white man. The prospectors are to be picked up at Nome by the steamer Barbara Hennister.

Every year the B.C. Electric Railway employees have held their annual convention in some town across the border. This year owing to the new immigration laws, every member of the picnic party would have to put up \$2 poll tax, and since they had \$50, they will stay at home.

J. Findlay, manager of the Queen Charlotte Island mines, is the fortunate possessor of an alpine bear fur. He shot the white bear with pink eyes and her little white cub on the island, near his mine, and brought the skins to Vancouver. A white bear has never before been shot in British Columbia. Mr. John Pugh also has in his possession a white mink shot on Queen Charlotte Island. The first white mink ever known to exist. Two white King Fishers were also recently shot on the islands.

In the trial of Johnnie Tackum, charged with doing grievously bodily harm to one Card, by shooting him in the leg, the jury last night returned a verdict of "not guilty."

According to the theory of the police, the prisoner killed Hussey, a logger, and when Card came to see what was the matter with his friend Hussey, he was shot in the leg by the Indian, who was concealed in a boat. The Indian's actual guilt in mystery. If the Indian did not kill Hussey, who did? is being asked. This makes the third charge the Indian has been acquitted on. Shooting at a rancho, wounding Card, and killing Hussey. The Crown withdrew the third charge, owing to Hussey's body not being found. Johnnie Tackum served a term once before for homicide.

The bank clearings for the Mainland of British Columbia for the week ending May 21 are \$1,228,296.

The railway mail clerks have formed a mutual benefit association, with E. C. Powell president, and J. B. Allan secretary.

At a well attended meeting at the City Hall tonight, Mr. John Keen, President of the Provincial Mining Association, delivered a very instructive address on mining in British Columbia. Mr. Chris. Foley also spoke. The speeches were interspersed by vocal music.

POWDER PEOPLE JOINING HANDS

A Victoria Branch Affected By An Amalgamation Just Announced.

PRESENTED LECTERN.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.—The incorporation in New Jersey of the E. L. Dupont De Nemours Powder Co., with a capital of \$50,000,000, has excited considerable interest in the new corporation, and the knowledge that he is in close consultation with men who control the four big powder concerns of this state. These are the California Powder Co., at Santa Cruz and Pinole, the Judson Dynamite and Powder Co., of Nobel, the Giant Powder Co., with factories in Contra Costa, and with Victoria, B.C., and the Victoria Powder Co., at Point Isabelle. Over 1,000 men employed in these works, the amalgamation of which, according to the bulletin, is now practically assured.

CHAMBERLAIN IS FIRM IN BELIEF

Is Convinced That the Prosperity of Britain Depends on Trade With Her Colonies.

Rumor in London That Fielding Will Go to England to Conduct a Preferential Campaign.

"Mr. Fielding is coming to England this summer in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's new policy. He may conduct a preferential campaign while in England.

RETICENCE AT OTTAWA.

Quebec, May 22.—Canadians of every class are discussing Joseph Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham in favor of trade reciprocity with the British Empire. The preferential trade idea is generally popular, but the prejudice against further Canadian assistance to Great Britain in her foreign wars is very strong in French Canada.

The cabinet ministers at Ottawa will not discuss the speech. The members and supporters of the government affect to believe that this threat of the Canadian administration has had much to do with Mr. Chamberlain's recent utterances.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personal newspaper, the Canada, makes a positive statement to that effect. Premier Parent, of Quebec, and William Price, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, strongly approve the preferential trade principle, and Mr. Price also believes in colonial contributions to the British Army and Navy.

FIELDING WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

Montreal, May 22.—A special cable from London says:

FREAKY ACTS OF SPRING WEATHER

CYCLOCLES IN KANSAS AND MONTANA UNDER THREE FEET OF SNOW.

Topeka, Kas., May 22.—A cyclone at Clay Center tonight at 6 o'clock killed two girls and injured others. Half the town is reported uninhabitable.

May 22.—The best residence portion of this place was wrecked by a cyclone late today, and a score or more of houses were destroyed. Great damage is reported from the country. Many people here had narrow escapes. No one was killed, but several were injured.

Bismarck, Mont., May 22.—One section of Montana is eaten by locusts, while another is under three feet of snow. Prof. A. G. Collier of the Agricultural College has received word that a district 40 miles square east of Forsyth is pestered by Rocky Mountain grasshoppers, which have eaten everything.

LUCKY WALTER CHAPMAN.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—Walter A. Chapman, whose whereabouts is unknown, is heir to more than \$500,000 under the will, just probated, of his father, Dr. Andrew L. Chapman, a grandson of the poet, Thos. Campbell. Walter Chapman ran away from home 35 years ago on account of a school boy fight, and is now 50 years old. Nothing had been heard from him for 15 years.

BIG DEAL IN TIMBER.

Halifax, May 22.—M. Hastings and W. Teutef, of Pittsburgh, together with New York and Philadelphia capitalists, have taken over the timber limits of E. D. Davis & Co., Lehave River, Lunenburg, and immense timber areas in four Western counties of Nova Scotia, for a consideration of \$1,150,000.

EMMETT'S BARITONE DEAD.

Vienna, May 22.—Theodore Richman, the famous baritone of the Vienna Opera House, is dead of apoplexy. He achieved his greatest triumph in New York in "The Flying Dutchman" during the year 1899, and afterwards made a tour of the United States.

UNREST AT MONTREAL.

Railway Employees and Electrical Workers Threaten to Strike.

Montreal, May 22.—A strike of the street railway employees and electrical workers seems inevitable. The companies still maintain the same attitude as yesterday, and the union leaders declare that the public will not have long to wait to see the outcome of the dispute.

ADDITIONAL SUITS.

More Claims For Damages Entered Against Crow's Nest Coal Co.

Nelson, B. C., May 22.—Sixty-three additional suits for damages against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, arising out of the accident at the Coal Creek mines last May were entered here today. The total amount of damages claimed amounts to over \$500,000.

Robertson On The Sick List

Dairy Commissioner to Surrender Duties and Take Complete Rest.

New Regulations Throw Ottawa Mill Employees Out of Work.

Ottawa, May 22.—Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, has been ordered to take a complete rest. He has not been well since his trip to Prince Edward Island last winter, when he had to make a crossing both ways on the ice. Accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, he leaves for a rest in a foreign tour, and absolute rest from work. J. A. Bradfield, chief of the dairy division, will act in his absence.

Owing to the prohibition of the piling of lumber within the city limits, J. R. Booth says he will close his big mill tomorrow, throwing out of employment nearly a thousand hands.

The officers and men of the 43rd Regiment, who were on duty at the time of the big fire, have returned their pay to the civic authorities for the benefit of fire sufferers.

Frank Parker, a lad 12 years of age, caught a live wire on Somerset street today, and was killed instantly. The wire was broken. He was the son of the late James Parker, for many years C. P. R. agent here.

BROKE WORLD'S RECORD.

London, May 22.—Alf. Shrub, on the London Athletic Club grounds, today ran three miles in 14 minutes 17 3/5 seconds, beating the world's record by nearly 20 seconds.

NO DEFINITE PROPOSAL.

Peking, May 22.—Great Britain, although willing to accept payment of her indemnity on a silver basis for nine years, and on gold thereafter, leaving the question open whether China shall ultimately pay the difference, has made no definite proposals to China.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Manufacturing Plants and Car Shops Destroyed at Different Points.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 22.—The original boiler plate mills of the Central Iron & Steel Company were destroyed by fire early today, entailing a loss of \$200,000, and there are a large number of men out of employment. The loss is covered by insurance.

St. Paul, Minn., May 22.—The Waterous Engine Works at the south end of Robert street bridge was destroyed by fire early today, causing a loss estimated at \$75,000, partially covered by insurance.

Norfolk, Va., May 22.—The Seaboard Air line shops were burned tonight, the loss amounting to \$750,000 or more. The destruction of the shops and roundhouse is complete.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM BOUNDARY

A Total Of Over Ten Thousand Tons For the Past Week.

Phoenix, B. C., May 22.—The ore shipments from the Boundary for the past week total over 10,000 tons, as follows: Granby Mine to Granby smelter, 6,945 tons; Snowshoe mine to Greenwood and Boundary Falls smelter, 1,630 tons; Mother Lode mine to Greenwood smelter, 3,999 tons; Sunset mine to Boundary Falls smelter, 192 tons; B. C. mine to Boundary Falls smelter, 210 tons; total for the week, 13,026 tons; total for year, 201,889 tons. The Granby smelter treated 7,279 tons the past week, making a total of 125,598 tons treated for the year 1903 to date.

Rossland, B. C., May 22.—Today the management of the Nickel Plate mine commenced unwatering the property. The mine belongs to Rossland-Kootenay group, and has been a considerable producer in the past. The company is now engaged in litigation with the Centre Star mine, which may explain the activity. The management intimates that underground workings may be resumed when the water is pumped out.

The men are now arranging for the construction of a tramway from No. 1 adit to the wagon road. The management proposes attacking slopes opened on the first level at an early date, and the tramway will materially expedite the handling of ore.

Work was started today on the foundations for the Le Roi. The concentrators' sites have been selected alongside the Annie dump, on the east side of the slope of the gorge, through which an affluent of Trail creek runs, and along the bottom of which is a gravity tramway, from No. 1 and Josie. There is room for the whole process of concentration by means of the Elmore method, to be carried out by gravity. This will save much handling of ore. The machinery arrived in Montreal some weeks ago, but was delayed owing to the stevedores' strike.

FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT.

Two Toronto Ladies Drowned While Returning From Island.

Toronto, May 22.—A boating accident occurred on the Bay tonight. A boat containing three men and three women was returning from the Island late tonight, when it upset. Mrs. Brackett, wife of John Brackett, and Miss Libbie McKenzie, were drowned. The other four occupants were rescued.

THE GAMEY CASE.

Counsel for Defence Says Somebody Should Go to Jail.

Toronto, May 22.—E. R. Johnston, K. C., counsel for the defense in the Gamey bribery case, began argument this morning, during the course of which he said that if the Gamey charges were true, the government of the country should be in the penitentiary. If the charges were not true, then Gamey had committed a libel on one of the parties concerned, and should suffer, and the suffering should come to the proper person.

FIRST HANGING. Porto Rico Criminal Sentenced to Die Under New Code.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 22.—In the Humacao district today, Pedro Diaz was convicted of murder during a political riot at Humacao last August, in killing a boy named Octavio Reyes Diaz will be sentenced tomorrow to be hanged 60 days later. This is the first conviction under the new code, and the hanging will be the first to occur in Porto Rico.

HOWARD ABBOTT MISSING.

A Prominent Montana Man Drops Out of Sight.

Butte, Mont., May 22.—Howard Abbott, secretary and treasurer of the Big Four Paper & Pulp Co., of Big Fork, Mont., and the Manhattan Paper Mills, is missing. Mr. Abbott left Helena about midnight, May 3, and his whereabouts since that time are a mystery. It is believed that his mind is deranged, it being said that he was so affected for a period of nine months about six years ago. Mr. Abbott is a prominent member of the Montana club, and is well known throughout the States.

Massacres In Bessarabia

The Russian Officials Attribute Butcheries to Jewish Acts Of Self Defence.

Another Outbreak Expected And Situation Worse Owing to Censorship.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—The circular of Interior Minister Vampiloff issued on May 17, ascribed the massacre of the Jews of Kishineff largely to acts of self-defence on the part of the Jews and continued: "The events at Kishineff have alarmed the Jewish portion of the population in many regions of the Empire and have occasioned rumors among the Christians about intended Jewish persecution. In some of the Jewish cities the Jews began forming self-defence associations. After it was reported to his majesty about the disorders his majesty commanded me to impress on the commanders in the provinces and towns that they are obliged, and are held personally responsible, to take all the necessary measures to prevent violence and calm the people in order to remove the occasion of fears for life and property. "Informing your excellency of the monarch's will, I feel obliged to enter into any such agreements. If defendant had reasonable grounds for believing that the plaintiff shared it would be sufficient ground for discharging Daniel having assumed the office and not dispense with its obligations. In such a position no man is allowed to urge such a thing. His duty will be that the police work was performed efficiently. The government collected the sum left by the mayor to Ingram. The jury was out only fifteen minutes acquitting Morgan who was honorably discharged. Arrangements were made here for a public reception for Morgan on the arrival of the night train from Nelson. Much excitement prevails and the statement is made that the local police investigation will be forced.

Berlin, May 22.—The singular state of mind in the townspeople of Kishineff, Bessarabia, while they were killing the Jews there about a month ago, is described in a letter from a non-Jewish German of Odessa, received by the relief committee here. He said: "The leader of the bands on entering Jewish dwellings often address the occupants, saying, 'Poor brethren, we must kill you; it is so ordered.' Monstrous things were not done until robbers began to participate, and when they with the Christian robbers became intoxicated. The state of terror of the Jews at Kishineff continues, the letter states. The frenzied massacre is expected there and the Jews of Odessa and of all the large towns of Bessarabia are living in hourly dread of death. The whole province seems to be in a state of fanatical fury against the Jews. The writer of the letter continues: "The excitement is intensified through proclamations distributed in the streets and the towns of the bitterly anti-Semitic newspapers. The Russians say to their educated and tolerant countrymen who are keeping the peace it is the Czar's will that the Jews be everywhere robbed, orders have been given that we start again at Pentecost."

The bodies of two men, presumably Italians, were found near the C. P. R. track at Tache, and were brought into Rat Portage this morning for identification. Nothing whatever is known of them. The wheels of a car must have run over one of them, the top of his skull being nearly separated from the lower part of the head. The other must have been struck in the back, as appears to be broken. It is scarcely probable that an inquest will be held. John Wilson, charged with robbing the store of Eli Stitson, at Snowflake of \$5,000, was sent up for trial at the next assizes.

PAUL WATELET
IN THE TOILS

In Jail At Ashcroft--Charged With Obtaining Money Falsely.

Ashcroft, B. C., May 22.—Paul Watelet of Spokane, arrested on train No. 2 Tuesday night, on telegraphic instructions from the chief of the provincial police at Vancouver, appeared before a Justice of the Peace Wednesday, charged with bringing stolen goods into Canada to the value of \$1,200, E. E. Leyson, another Spokane man, being the prosecutor.

The case was dismissed, and after Watelet had been set at liberty he paid Leyson the \$1,200 claimed. Before Watelet could leave Ashcroft, he was again arrested on a telegram, charged with obtaining \$1,000 under false pretences from J. E. Charnahan, of Ohio.

Watelet is now in jail pending the arrival of a United States sheriff from Spokane. Should Watelet refuse to return to Spokane, extradition proceedings will be taken. When arrested Tuesday night Watelet had in his possession \$2,400, mostly in bank drafts.

REACHED CARACAS.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 22.—Mr. Harrison, the British commissioner for the mixed tribunal, which is to pass on the claims against Venezuela, accompanied by a lawyer and two secretaries, has arrived here. Herr Goetsch, the German commissioner, with two secretaries, and Comte Perretti Delk Rebeca, the French commissioner, and a secretary, have also reached Caracas.

"Grafting" In Rossland

Trial of Rev. B. Morgan Reveals Many Startling Methods of Business.

Accused Honorably Acquitted and Police Investigation to Follow.

Rossland, B. C., May 22.—The sensational Rossland case was concluded at Nelson yesterday, when Pastor J. Bart Morgan, late of the First Baptist church was exonerated on the charge of criminally libeling Alfred Clute. Daniel Morgan said in his speech called Truth, "No one person believed that Daniel did not participate in the spoils of gambling last year" and was then arrested for criminal libel. At the preliminary hearing Morgan was condemned for trial at the Nelson assizes. The Crown failed to prosecute, so the prosecution was undertaken by plaintiff and Daniel. The case lasted three days and created widespread interest. In the evidence it was elicited that open gambling was run at the International, Hoffman, Crowe and Morris, Maple Leaf, Windsor and the Strand Saloons, each paying \$150 per month for the privilege. The go between for the police and gamblers was David M. Morgan, a well known gambler who operated the international games. Matters were referred to Morgan, when the operators came to the police, and he would assure that Daniel told them Mayor Clute, Alderman Daniel, Judge Boulthoe and police chief Ingram, all to be squared. The highest monthly revenue by the city from the year was \$400,000 and the balance paid in divided by those supposed to have been "grafted." It was shown in evidence that when the games were moved upstairs Daniel, who is a painter and decorator got all the contracts for renovating new rooms and hotel men allege big prices were charged. In the course of the case ex-Mayor Clute and Daniel swore they knew of no blackmail and that gambling was permitted as means of helping out depleted civil treasury. Judge Martin of Supreme bench charged strongly for the defendant. He said there was beyond all question a system of police blackmail in Rossland. It was unlawful for commissioners to enter into any such agreements. If defendant had reasonable grounds for discharging Daniel having assumed the office could not dispense with its obligations. In such a position no man is allowed to urge such a thing. His duty will be that the police work was performed efficiently. The government collected the sum left by the mayor to Ingram. The jury was out only fifteen minutes acquitting Morgan who was honorably discharged. Arrangements were made here for a public reception for Morgan on the arrival of the night train from Nelson. Much excitement prevails and the statement is made that the local police investigation will be forced.

GRAND TRUNK
PARTY IN WEST

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Minor Officials Arrive at Winnipeg.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Ambassador McCormick Sanguine Over Situation in Far East.

London, May 22.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Lady Rivers-Wilson, and party of Grand Trunk railway officials, arrive in Winnipeg at 2:30 this afternoon. Both Sir Charles and Vice-President Morse declined interviews with the press until tomorrow. Tonight the principal members of the party were guests of Government House.

Rev. Dr. D. Sutherland, secretary of Methodist missions in Canada, passed through Winnipeg today for Toronto, returning from the Pacific Coast.

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SUPPER ON THE MOUNTAIN

Woodmen Banquet a Departing Member at Mount Sicker.

Mount Sicker, May 17.—A very pleasant and enjoyable supper and smoking concert was held last evening, in the Hotel Mt. Sicker, under the auspices of the order of the Woodmen of the World. The occasion was to mark the departure from the mountain, of a greatly respected member of the order, Mr. John Quinlan. The supper was simply perfection and reflected the highest credit on host Mr. McLeedy. Mr. McLeedy was admirably, while Mr. E. C. Musgrave was in place vice chairman. The Woodmen of the World are not slow on Mount Sicker, and well everyone could see, who were at the banquet, that they are keeping pace with the times. Mention must particularly be made of Mr. John Southwell, the cleric of the order, who was so zealous in his efforts to make the affair a success which it was; also mention must be made of Mr. Tom Sullins, the chief of the order, who was present. The guests were with the times. 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HOME INDUSTRY

We are Selling O'Kell & Morris Fruit Co.'s
Strawberry and Raspberry Jam in Pails.....65c
Plum and Apricot50c
Glass Jars, 3 lbs.....50c

FRED CARNE'S STORE,

COR. YATES AND BROAD

Princess May
From Lynn CanalG. P. N. Steamer Arrives And
Departs For Skagway--
Navigation Starts.Nell Brings Miners From Skeena
and Queen Charlotte
Islands.

Steamer Princess May, of the G. P. N. Company, Captain G. N. Russell, reached port yesterday morning from Lynn Canal. She brought seven passengers, four of whom debarked at Victoria; the others going ashore at Vancouver. Among the passengers was Gold Commissioner Fraser from Atlin. Of the passengers on the steamer none were from Dawson, two being from Skagway and five from Ketchikan. N. S. Clarke, the mining man connected with the Yreka mine, was among the passengers from Ketchikan, he having been on a visit to mines on Princess Royal Island, where he secured some samples of ore, and it is said that he has been arranging for regular shipments of ore from the Northern mine to the Crofton smelter.

The steamer reports that when she was at Skagway, two steamers, the Sybil and Dawn, were impounded by the White Pass & Yukon Company and White Horse, and last Monday two river steamers left Hootalinqua for Dawson. Dr. Schurichter, who gave the news of the departure of the vessels from Hootalinqua, said that navigation was expected to commence right through on the upper river by the time the Princess May returned to Skagway. The steamer Thistle was the first boat to leave Dawson. There was still some ice at Lake Labarge when the steamer left Skagway, but it was being honeycombed and softening and was expected to clear at any time.

The Princess May left again for the North last night, and although she carried a small complement of passengers, the steamer took a larger amount of freight than she has taken from Victoria for some time—shipments being increased on account of the prospective opening of navigation. Amongst the passengers seen North last night on the steamer was a ton of 200 tons of general groceries and supplies for Dawson, shipped by Wilson Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company to be shipped 50 tons of general supplies to be landed at Wimberg for shipment by the steamers which have gone to the Stikine from the Skeena, to Telegraph Creek, whence the goods will be packed into the various Hudson's Bay posts in the interior. There were also a number of other shipments of from 20 to 50 tons of groceries and supplies shipped North by local wholesalers, and a large amount will be loaded today at Vancouver.

The steamer Amur is being made ready to sail for Skagway, and when she leaves port on Tuesday next for Lynn canal it is expected that she will have a full cargo. Already a large amount of space on the steamer has been secured by local shippers. A shipment of lumber for Telegraph Creek will be taken North on the Amur.

NELL RETURNS.

Brings Prospectors Who Discovered Oil, Coal and Asphaltum in North.

Steamer Nell is back from the Skeena and Northern ports, bringing among her passengers several miners from the Skeena and Queen Charlotte Islands. William Hazan and McDonald, two miners who came from the Skeena having been prospecting the district at the head of the Kispiox, a tributary of the Skeena. They made a number of locations of coal in the vicinity of the Kispiox, and brought samples of petroleum which gushed from the earth in that district, and which they believe could be developed into paying gushers. H. Ewing, who came from Tar Island in the Queen Charlotte group, He brought samples of asphaltum, oil and ear-carrying gold and copper discovered by him while prospecting on Tar Island, and has gone to Seattle to exhibit his samples. He brought a gallon of oil secured from a gusher in the vicinity of a hot spring on Tar Island. Messrs. McDonald and Hazan were passengers during the 800 miles of the river steamer Hudson, which brought a full complement of Indians from the Skeena river villages for the fishing. The Skeena was rising rapidly, and the Hazleton, together with the Mount Royal were going to the Stikine to play on that river.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Venture returned from a special trip to Alberni canal yesterday morning. The steamer brought a couple of tons of sample ore from a mining property owned by N. P. Shaw & Co. on Alberni canal, which will be given a smelter test. The mine is being developed, and it is expected that regular shipments will soon be made.

The British ship Mylomena, which is

now discharging coal from Cardiff at Esquimalt, was on the oversea list in England, although no quotations were made on this Coast, during her recent voyage to this port, which occupied over 150 days. She was quoted at five per cent.

The British ship Pass of Killermont, on her way to Liverpool for this port, will sail about June 10.

The C. P. R. has been advised that the steamer Tartar, which sailed from Yokohama for this port on May 16, and is due here on May 30, is bringing 950,000 pounds of overland cargo and 350 tons of raw silk and silk goods. The steamer is bringing 150 tons of freight for Victoria merchants. She has 130 saloon passengers and 75 Chinese and Japanese passengers for Victoria, and 50 overland.

Steamer Majestic took a full complement of passengers last night when she sailed for the South on her excursion trip, and the steamer Rosalie, which sails at 6:30 a.m. today instead of at the usual time, will be full up when she leaves the Enterprise wharf, it is expected that a large number of Victorians will visit Seattle to see the celebrations on account of the President's visit. On Sunday and Monday the two steamers will be carrying excursionists, it is expected, from Seattle to participate in the Victoria Day celebrations.

OVERDUES.

British bark Edwina, 1,081 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., to Salaverry, 94 days out, rate 15 per cent.

British bark Samaritan, 1,997 tons, Port Tampa to Yokohama, 132 days out, rate 15 per cent.

Norwegian bark Spes, 668 tons, London to Fremantle, 130 days out, rate 15 per cent.

German bark Edith, 1,227 tons, London to Port Pirie, 127 days out, rate 20 per cent.

German ship C. H. Watjen, 1,734 tons, New York to Yokohama, 204 days out, rate 35 per cent.

British bark Lyderhorn, 2,687 tons, Ballard to Delagoa Bay, 128 days out, rate 10 per cent.

CATARRH.

Why suffer with catarrh? It's only necessary to use Japanese Catarrh Cure. The catarrhal germ cannot live when this germ-destroying antiseptic is applied. Its antisettive strength is the second to none. It is a natural cure. Postively cures nothing injurious. It's worth a trial. Druggists, 50c; for \$2.50, postpaid from the Griffith & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

Morse Bill gone fishin' again.

Yes; I hear he says today dat gittin' full at home wuz gittin' mighty monotonous. Atlanta Constitution.

THE SKIN OF FIRE

So dreadful are the sensations of burning, scalding, biting, dire, or searing, that the stinging, biting, dire, or searing are quenched by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first few applications may cause a little uneasiness but cure is sure to result and the skin is healed without scar or blemish.

The death in his seventy-eighth year is reported from Strasburg of the noted painter Louis Schutzenberger. His paintings include portraits, historical and genre pictures.

Speaker's Sore Throat. Public speakers and singers have been using and finding an agreeable mitigation—speaks, laughs, etc., for irritable or sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhoseum, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and is convenient to use in liquid form. Catarrhoseum relieves congestion, relieves inflammation, and gives protection to the membrane. As a safe guard against colds and Catarrh it has no equal. Rev. Mr. McKay, Goderich, says Catarrhoseum is an excellent remedy for sore throat, colds, catarrh, and bronchitis. Physicians, ministers and singers, too, are using Catarrhoseum. Druggists, small size 25c. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

A commission has been given to John S. Sargent for a portrait of James Whitcomb Riley for the collection of the Library Art Institute of Indianapolis.

Ready Lunch Beef prepared by W. Clark, Montreal, is a valuable food, and exquisite to the taste. Juicy as fine cold roast beef.

A stained-glass window, blue, 6x10, and four feet wide, made from the design of Miss Mary Tiltingham for Mrs. Russell, is to be completed and is given to the Home for Friendless Children, in memory of Miss Helen Gould as a mark of appreciation for her work for friendless children.

TO INCREASE YOUR WEIGHT. If you are thin, weak and emaciated and want to increase your flesh and weight, you should take Dr. Chase's Ointment. It can feel it doing you good from day to day as it strikes at the root of trouble and creates new rich blood. You can prove that it builds up new tissue and adds flesh if you weigh yourself while using it.

What is the difference? said the formation editor, between a dissatisfied third baseman and—

And the owner of a collection of enrostles, broke in the exchange editor, and played for his audience and the editor charges for his display. That's easy. What is the difference between the captain of a leaky ship?

And a lawyer cross-examining a witness? Shucks! That's like falling off a log.

One means the numpus and the other punks the man. Why is an impenetrable boneless ham. Why is—Chicago Tribune.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

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PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

The experience of British Columbia in investigating the Columbia and Western Land Grant scandal, compared with the experience of Ontario in investigating the Gamey scandal, is a very strong argument in favor of parliamentary committees as opposed to Royal commissions as the proper machinery for the investigation of such affairs. The substance of the Gamey revelations was really simpler than the substance of the revelations made in British Columbia. In Ontario there was a definite statement to go upon, a something either to be proved true or false, or left undetermined. In British Columbia, on the other hand, there was only a cloudy matter to be investigated until the evidence of Mr. Dunsmuir placed the whole series of transactions on a more publicly intelligible basis. A series of veiled and delicate negotiations between a country and a railway company extending over years, in fact involving a large part of the political history of the province since 1898, is certainly a more complicated matter than the accusation by a private member that he had received money from a cabinet minister over a matter of support non-existent a year ago. Further than that the British Columbia scandal was intimately mixed up with matters of policy, divergent opinion, and the material interests of the province in railway construction. Yet what do we find? Not only has a parliamentary committee probed the matter with as much thoroughness as any human agency could, but it has done so with far more expedition, thoroughness, and simplicity than the Ontario Royal Commission, and without any waste of time. It is true that the committee gave to various parties affected the privilege of being represented by counsel. But this was rather a concession to the supposed rights of implicated persons, than for any required assistance in the discovery of the truth. And we share the general opinion of the people of this province that so far as the work of the committee was controlled by its lay character, it made for the simple and direct elucidation of the facts, and that so far as the professionally legal element intruded, it tended towards divagation into all sorts of immaterial and irrelevant matters. However, in spite of that, as a piece of machinery for the investigation and discovery of the true inwardness of alleged scandals, the British Columbia parliamentary committee compares very favorably with the Ontario Royal commission. And we do not doubt that its finding will be equally conclusive and definite as a direction to the jury of the people before whom such issues are eventually determined.

A DECADE OF SEDDON.

At the beginning of the present month Mr. Richard Seddon celebrated his tenth anniversary as Premier of New Zealand, and both he and his government are apparently more strongly seated in power now than at any previous period during the decade. During that period of ten years, New Zealand has emerged from a condition of financial and industrial stagnation, to a condition of great prosperity and industrial progress and activity. The most marked features of affairs in New Zealand have been repeated in Canada, the United States, and to a lesser extent in Australia, which has been retarded by climatic conditions of great severity peculiar to that continent. The growth of prosperity and comfort in New Zealand has been very naturally attributed to the peculiar characteristics of Mr. Seddon's government by the admirers of those characteristics, just as prosperity in Canada has been attributed to the Laurier government by its friends, and to Republican principles in the United States by the friends of the Republican party. The true test of political institutions, however, is not their effect during prosperous times, but their effect during adverse conditions. If hard times come to other parts of the world, and the sun of prosperity continues to shine upon New Zealand, or even if the clouds there are less heavy and the gloom less prolonged than elsewhere, then it may be admitted that in the legislation of New Zealand has been found, if not a panacea, at least a mitigating influence for the economic troubles of civilization.

When we think of Seddon, we think of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act by which strikes have been banished from the Islands. As a matter of fact, that act is only a small part of the accomplishments of the New Zealand Progressives. Their land policy, and their policy of encouragement to export trade have, to our mind been far more important and more fundamental, and have proceeded along far sounder lines than their labor policy. But in spite of that, this experiment in industrial conciliation and arbitration is what has caught and arrested the popular eye about the Progressives in New Zealand. We have lately been reading with some care the description of the character and working of the act by its author, Mr. Reeves, and we have come to the conclusion that while it may be workable in a country of small population, without manufactures, save for local needs, it could not be applied with any success in any one of the four great trading and manufacturing nations, any more than the manufac-

turing laws of the Middle Ages could be revived. It would be likely to cause disturbance to industry far more far-reaching and ultimately disastrous than any strike. This, however, is merely an opinion based upon a much less perfect knowledge of New Zealand, its laws, customs, conditions, and people, than would be necessary to make it in any way authoritative. In its working the law fits over industry a covering body of minute regulations. If, in New Zealand the labor of doing so has been enormous, the need of readjustment continuous, and the danger of injustice very great, what in the wide world would the result be of applying such a process to industry even in Canada, not to mention Great Britain or the United States? It is besides, to our mind, very doubtful whether the law does more than register changes in the condition of industry which would take place, and have taken place, prior to its cognizance of them altogether, and have been due to entirely independent causes. Those who defend the law can point to a general rise in wages and increase in the comfort of the working classes since it came into force. But the rise in wages and comfort in New Zealand have certainly not been greater than in Canada or the United States during the same period. The act has not caused them, merely recorded them. The question raised by its critics is whether if it has been given a causal connection with improvements in the condition of industrial workers to which it is not entitled, it will not also be given a causal connection with declining wages and lack of employment during dull times. If it has been accredited with an advance, will it not also be accredited with power to arrest retrogression or to remedy a condition of stationary industrial conditions. The flux and reflux of industry are things about which science is so far unable to tell us very much. But in practice we know that times do come when the great body of industrial workers must either accept less remuneration or go idle. In some mysterious way the power of society as a whole to pay them for what they do is diminished. Face to face with a fact like this, where would a law be that was accredited with power to prevent the inevitable consequences of that fact? A bundle of dry twigs in a fire, a stray thistle down in a gale of wind, these things would be stability itself compared with such a law. We cannot alter or regulate the ebb and flow of industry till we know what causes it. It is quite certainly not caused by any statute law, nor has any statute law the power to prevent it. If a law is credited with such power, its operation is likely, not to diminish, but to intensify friction so soon as the movement in industry becomes unfavorable. We do not believe that in New Zealand, the fame and influence of Richard Seddon rest upon the industrial legislation his government has brought into force. They rest far more upon the character of the man himself. He is a great man, large of mind and large of heart, bluff, honest, and sincere, in whom the people of New Zealand repose the utmost confidence that whatever is done, will be done with a single eye to the benefit of the country.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The particulars of the Liberal proposals for the redistribution of seats in British Columbia show that in this province at least the Liberals are prepared to depart from the principle of redistribution, for which they take pride in Ontario. In Ontario they have gone upon the principle of restoring the county boundaries which were interfered with by what they call the Conservative gerrymander. They have apparently declared that it is more important that the constituencies should be homogeneous than strictly equal in population. This theory is right, and if it is being strictly applied in Ontario, so much the better for Ontario, and that it is not being strictly applied in British Columbia, is so much the worse for British Columbia. In this province, it is true, we have no counties in the same sense that they have them in Ontario. But we have provincial electoral districts which occupy a similar position, and serve a similar purpose. There is no reason why the boundaries of the provincial electoral divisions should not be followed in British Columbia, and there is a very strong reason why they should be followed. Yet they are not followed in the Liberal proposal, and four constituencies are affected. The Provincial electoral division of Richmond is divided between three federal constituencies, Comox-Alberni, New Westminster and Vancouver. A piece is carved out of Yale and added to New Westminster, and North Vancouver, South Vancouver and Moodyville are tacked on to Vancouver city, although Vancouver city is already a larger constituency than Victoria city. We do not for a moment insinuate that the motive for this cutting and carving of provincial divisions is to be found in the openings for fraud afforded. But the way is opened up to fraud in a most conspicuous manner. The voting in Dominion elections takes place on provincial voters' lists, and, according to the provincial law, a voter can vote at any polling place in the riding in which he is registered. The result is that according to this scheme of redistribution, the voters of Richmond provincial division could be impersonated in three Dominion constituencies without any chance of detection, or, without that being done, the whole Liberal or Conservative vote of Richmond could be swung into the Dominion constituency in which it would do most good. We might very easily have the bulk of the Liberal voters in a provincial division voting in one federal constituency, and the bulk of the Conservative voters in another. The provincial electoral divisions form a fresh division of the voters of the province made last year upon natural recognized lines, which should be made the basis of the Dominion constituencies. These should be made up of groups of provincial divisions. To accomplish this satisfactorily, it is not necessary to violate either the principle of representation by population, or the ordinary dictates of common sense.

Homer and Queen Victoria join with Canada in having been the objects of Andrew Carnegie's distresses.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Blair have both risen in their places in the House of Commons to defend the Treadgold concessions. So much for Mr. Ross.

The sails for the America Cup defender are being made in England by a celebrated sailmaker named Ratsey. The only comment we can think of adequate to the feelings of the spread-eagle American press would be "Oh! Ratsey!"

The annual report of the Lunacy Commissioners for Scotland furnishes the astounding fact that where the percentage of alcoholic drinks consumed is highest, the percentage of lunatics produced is lowest.

It is estimated that Canada can supply the present demand for wood pulp from Great Britain and the United States for 5,000 years. Only 8% per cent. of the wood pulp used in Great Britain comes from Canada. We sell twice as much to the United States as we do to Great Britain.

"Talk is cheap, but votes count," is all the sympathy the people of the Yukon are getting from the Conservative press in their agitation against the Treadgold concession. It is all they deserve. The Dawson Board of Trade voted for Ross in order to "stand in" with the government. They want to stand in with the opposition in order to have their grievances redressed. There is a decided want of reciprocity about their action.

Commenting upon the British grain duties, the Toronto Globe remarks: "It will be noticed that Premier Balfour is replying to their complaint did not tell them that the foreign producer paid the duty. British economic understanding is too clear for any such blunder or pretence." Granting the clarity of British economic understanding we should like the Globe to make clear to Canadian economic understanding who, by parity of reasoning, pays the Canadian surtax upon German goods.

SAILING RACE.

To the Editor.

Sir—I see by yesterday's Colonist an account of the yacht race held on Saturday, in which the Widewake, Vrill and Copper Queen took part, which is most interesting. I hope you would consider it, for the best up to the buoy the Copper Queen led all the way, when just as they stood on the last task to round the buoy unfortunately the Widewake ran aground. Fortunately the Widewake ran aground in the open sea, and the Copper Queen immediately got ashore to help her. The Widewake got off unscathed. In the afternoon the Copper Queen finished the race and won the trophy. The Widewake is my firm belief that in a fair race with time allowance, the Widewake cannot beat the Copper Queen.

I wish also to state, Mr. Editor, that I have no interest in the Widewake, Vrill or Copper Queen, but being a lover of fair sport wish to see a true version of the affair. Hoping you will contradict the same.

CROFTON.

PRESS COMMENT.

Dawson City would get what a majority of the Yukon would add a concession covering the air the breadth to the grants which have locked up everything but the atmosphere of the Yukon country.

The Yukon took a poor way of expressing its dissatisfaction with the policy of Hon. Clifford Sifton, when it elected H. H. Ross, the Sifton candidate for the House of Commons.

The Dawson City Board of Trade tried to oppose the country simply fails to appear, the right of Hon. Clifford Sifton, and Mr. Ross, the enemy of the Treadgold concession and other triumphs of Hon. Clifford Sifton's statesmanship.

The Dawson City Board of Trade tried to oppose the country simply fails to appear, the right of Hon. Clifford Sifton, and Mr. Ross, the enemy of the Treadgold concession. That concession is part and parcel of the policy which Dawson City endorsed when it failed to elect Hon. H. H. Ross. It is useless for Yukon to talk to representations with the people of that district have marked signs of their satisfaction with Hon. Clifford Sifton on ballots favorable to his candidate.—Toronto Telegram.

In calling Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, a Conservative to the Supreme Court Bench, the Laurier government have shown that the strength of the judiciary is the first consideration. Mr. Nesbitt is, since the death of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, perhaps the highest Canadian authority on insurance and commercial law.—Montreal Herald.

Self-confidence is the explanation of all success. Men of the world, it is true, should be carefully cultivated in the young, for the lack of self-trust may amount to complete self-doubt in the competitions of life. There was some success in the executive softwares of Napoleon in the executive softwares of the same man who made them. It is a man who would make them, and give them to the world.

"Did my wife's singing disturb you last night?" asked the doctor of his neighbor. "Oh, yes, that your wife singing last night?" said the doctor. "We thought she was having trouble with the cook."—Yankee Statesman.

Aunt Grace—I suppose, Jimmy, you've made up your mind what you are going to be when you are a man. Jimmy: "Yes, Auntie Grace. When I'm a man, I'll be either—with great determination—a Bon-Tuner of a train conductor."—Punch.

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Dulcie Pepsin Gachous.

Delicate, Fragrant, Digestive.

Imparts a delightful aroma to the breath.

5c Per Package.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

Chemist.

98 Government St. Phones 427 and 450.

Near Yates St.

Compound Syrup

—OF—

Hypophosphites

A valuable nerve tonic and builder, manufactured by

Hall & Co.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Lace Parlors.

Just opened up an entirely new line of reasonable braids, embroidering silks and laces in all the newest designs and patterns. Inspection invited.

MRS. ROBERTSON

28 Five Sister's Block.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-side.

FOTOGRAF'S.

A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Three cases Panama Hats at \$3.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00, just opened. P. Williams & Co.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

JUST READY

Tengue's Compound Extract of SAPSAPARILLA

The Unequalled Alternative and Blood Tonic. A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE. Prepared only by Dr. J. Tague.

B. C. DRUG STORE,

Phone 356. 27 JOHNSON ST. J. Tague, Jr.

Rolled edge plates, dishes, etc., are the best made for hotel use. Weiler Bros. have a pretty pattern with green border, which costs little more than ordinary ware, and is much superior.

SPALDING
BASEBALL
GOODSAGENTS.
John Barnesley & Co.,

115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Bench Chains and Collars.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth.

Bird Cages at Cheapside.

FRUIT
RANCHES

From 5 acres up. Call and see list.

Bungalow, near St. Charles street.

Price, suit the times.

Oak Bay—6 lots for \$650, or separately \$125 each.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.

P. R. BROWN, 30 Broad Street.

It's easy to satisfy a hungry man. Falling off a log is difficult compared to it, but it's when you don't just know what you want that you need something appetizing. You'll get that at the Royal Cafe, 51 Front street, and you won't pay high either.

CHIP
PANAMAS

The lightest, most flexible and smartest Summer Hats. Can be bought only from us.

35c, \$1.75, \$2.00

English Boating Hats

Palm Leaf Hats

—ALSO—

Genuine Panamas

W & J. WILSON.

CLOTHIERS,
HATTERS,
AND
FURNISHERS.

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Fish & Game Society.—The sum of \$200 has been subscribed to the funds of the Fish & Game Protective Society. A meeting of the society will be held next Wednesday evening at the Tourist Association rooms.

Erskine & Wall Business.—An error was made in stating that Mr. Haddock was the purchaser of the Erskine & Wall business. It should have been Mr. R. W. Riddall, the popular manager of the Saunders' Grocery Company, Limited, who will assume charge of the concern on Tuesday next. Mr. Wall, who has been identified with the business so long, is likely to be connected with it.

West Coast Ore.—Yesterday morning a sample shipment of ore from the West Coast was received by the steamer Venture. The consignment comes from a property owned by N. P. Shaw & Co., and consists of a couple of tons of fine looking ore, which will be given a smelter test. The property is located on Barkley Sound, where a good lead has been discovered which will now be worked. Regular shipments will shortly be made from the mine.

Important Meeting.—Tuesday evening's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce should prove more than ordinarily interesting, as there are expected to be in attendance a large number of the leading shippers of the city by special invitation, for the purpose of discussing disclosures made in respect to freight rate discrimination by report of the committee on transportation, which was published in full in the Colonist. The shippers not included in the membership of the Chamber of Commerce will be asked to co-operate with the latter in a determined attempt to rectify matters.

The Celebration.—Victoria is "up against it" to a very considerable extent in regard to the Victoria Day celebration this year, the Presidential reception at the Saville, and militating against the usual attendance of visitors from that point; Nanaimo is also celebrating on her own hook, and few visitors may be expected from that quarter. A big crowd is expected over from Vancouver, also a good attendance from Saanich and the Island districts, where the attractions have been well advertised. The programme is so arranged as to ensure interesting events to occupy the whole day, and all who come are sure of a warm welcome and pleasing entertainment.

Skeena River Affairs.—Travelers from the North by the steamer Nell report that the steamer Hazelton carried a large number of passengers on her return trip to Port Simpson. She had 350 Indians from the interior of the province, who came down the river to await the opening of the fishing season. It was the last trip up the river which the Hazelton was to make for some weeks, as she was shortly to leave for the Skookumchit, to ply with the Hudson's Bay steamer Mount Royal on that route.

The Fire Loss.—The loss by the fire in the Perry residence and the premises adjoining on Thursday will total about \$2,500. Mr. Perry's house was insured for \$1,000 and the furniture for \$1,500. A quantity of the furniture was saved.

Open Till Midnight.—Tonight the grocery stores of the city will remain open until 12 o'clock in order to allow patrons to make purchases covering Monday's necessities, as the stores will all be closed on Victoria Day.

Quiet at Cumberland.—Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police department reports everything quiet and orderly at Cumberland. Considering the fact that a strike is in progress, this speaks well for the law-abiding disposition of the miners and citizens generally.

Farthest North.—The rapidity with which the aftermost ends of the earth are being drawn together by means of the spread of methods of scientific communication is shown by the announcement that a telegraph station has been established called Koyukuk, at the junction of the river of the same name with the Yukon river in Alaska.

Church Acquisition.—A first-class violin has been installed in the Centennial Methodist church. It will be used for the first time on Sunday next, when special services will be held in honor of the occasion. Special music has been provided for the day, and Rev. James Turner, president of the conference, will preach at 7 p.m.

Miner in Trouble.—Samuel Mottishaw, the Ladysmith branch of the Western Federation of Miners, has been charged with using abusive and threatening language, and the case is to come up for hearing at Ladysmith on Tuesday next. The information is laid at the instance of W. Smith, H. Carroll and Moses Woodburn, three miners who gave evidence before the Royal commission. It is alleged that Mottishaw used the language complained of to them.

The Honeymoon Town.—Victoria stands a good chance of being dubbed the honeymoon town of the Pacific Coast, because of the prevalence of the practice of newly-wed couples sojourning here during the blissful first-days of matrimonial enjoyment. Just at present there are three or four couples spending their honeymoon in the city and making their headquarters at the Dominion hotel. They are Mr. and Mrs. Lockett, of Nanaimo; Mr. and Mrs. Lamberti, of Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sutherly, of Ladysmith.

Arrive This Afternoon.—The Seattle University rowing crew will come over on the Majestic this afternoon to take part in the regatta on Monday. The Post-Intelligencer of yesterday says: "The boys have trained faithfully for the past six weeks, and expect to give a good account of themselves in Monday's race with the James Bay Athletic Club. After the race in Victoria the varsity crew will return with the fast racing crew to be loaned them by the James Bay Athletic Club for their race with California."

Won the Prize.—A large number of prize advertisements were received by the E. & N. railway in connection with their advertising competition and competition, difficult as was experienced in selecting the winning one, Mr. T. S. Mills, of Messrs. Swinerton & Oddy, has been awarded the season ticket, his advertisement having been declared the best by the judge, after submitting several to members of the Colonist and Times' reporter staffs, and the secretary of the Tourist Association for their opinion. The winning advertisement will appear in tomorrow's Colonist.

Northern Prospectors.—Prospectors from different points of the northern part of this province who arrived on the steamer Nell brought samples of petroleum, asphaltum, coal and gold and copper ore. Two of the men came from the Upper Skeena, where along the Kispy-ox, a tributary of that river which flows from the north and empties into the main stream a short distance above Hazelton. They have been prospecting with pronounced success. Another named Ewing, came from Tar Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, where he was equally fortunate.

Driving Park Meet.—The first club meet of the Victoria Driving Association takes place on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6. Mr. Fullerton, of Vancouver, who was in the city the other day, pronounced the Victoria race track as good condition as any on the Coast. The forthcoming meet is only the first of a series of Saturday afternoon meetings to be held under the auspices of the club during the summer months. The programme for the first meet is already been arranged for, and will consist of three races as follows: Gentlemen's driving contest, three-year-old colt race, and a half mile, and repeat running race. The driving events are expected to be particularly interesting, as they are open only to members of the club, the owners to drive. They will be run off in mile heats, the best three in five winning. Handsome trophies are offered for winning horses. The running race is for a purse stake.

The Police Court.—In the Police Court yesterday morning one erring bicyclist who preferred the sidewalk to the macadam, paid \$3 because a constable saw that performance. The case against A. Planta, charged with committing an unnatural offence, was remanded until Tuesday, bail being placed at \$1,500 on two charges. He is still at the city lock-up, being unable to secure the bail.

Offensive Drain.—The drain running down Trounce Alley has caused many a pedestrian to put his handkerchief to his nose and hurry from its vicinity, the last two or three days, on account of the noxious effluvia that rises from it. The stench was worse than ever last night as the people were coming from the theatre, and the comments that were hurled at the city authority for allowing a drain to get into such a condition.

Sons of England.—The annual church services of the Sons of England, will be held at the Calvary Baptist church on Herald street at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday. The Daughters of England, Orangemen, and also the True Blues will take part in the procession, which leaves the A. O. U. W. Hall at 3 o'clock. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance. All Englishmen are specially invited to attend the service, and those who care to take part in the procession are requested to do so.

Funeral of James Angus.—The remains of the late James Angus were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, Ellerslie, Belcher street, at 2:30 p.m., where service was conducted by the Rev. W. L. Clay at the residence and grave. There was a large attendance of friends. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Col. Wolfenden and Messrs. A. J. C. Galley, J. A. Sayward, J. B. McMilligan, T. B. Hall, J. Hunter, M. P. P., G. Gillespie and P. Wollaston.

Sale of Work.—The bazaar held yesterday in the A. O. U. W. Hall by the German Ladies' Aid Society for the purpose of raising funds towards building a church, was very well attended. The room was very prettily decorated with bunting, intermingled with green foliage. The various stalls and booths were very artistically arranged. Some of the fancy work was very beautiful. The fish pond was a great success, and many were the little anglers who slept the sleep of the contented last night on account of good catches. A varied programme was rendered during the evening, in which there was some very choice recitations in German and English. The raffles were brought off about 10 o'clock.

IN CHAMBERS.

Husband Granted Custody of Infant in Habens Corpus Proceedings.

The babies corpus proceedings in regard to the infant Violet Murray, came before Mr. Justice Walken in Chambers yesterday morning. Mr. S. Perry Mills, K. C., of counsel for Mrs. Murray, announced that in the best interest of the child he was prepared to consent to an order that James Murray be appointed guardian, and that each party pay their own costs. Mr. George A. Murphy, counsel for the petitioner, James Murray, agreed to this, and gave an undertaking on behalf of his client that Mrs. Murray would not be molested or interfered with. An order being made as above terms.

Price vs. Falconer (County Court). His Lordship granted a mutual order for interrogatories. H. B. Robertson for plaintiff; G. A. Murphy contra.

FALL EXHIBITION.

Executive Committee Already Preparing the Work for the Fall Fair.

The exhibition committee is starting in good and early with the intention of making the local fall fair, which will be held from the 6th to the 10th of October, as great a success as possible. The prize committee is already at work and expects to complete its labors at an early date, a meeting of this committee being fixed for the 29th inst. The other committees are now in process of organization. A departure will be made this year by the introduction of many novel and attractive features, in addition to the exhibits, which should be a factor drawing visitors to the city as well as prove a source of entertainment to local residents. Arrangements will be made for excursions from all points during show week, and it is expected that the attendance will be such as to put the exhibition on a firm and permanent basis, so that its success may extend with every succeeding year. H. W. Swinerton, the recently appointed secretary, is proving the right man for the position, and is energetically starting in motion the preliminary arrangements.

Carpenters' Strike.—The Builders' Association is doing nothing towards effecting a settlement of the carpenters' strike. A member of that body states that sufficient men are working to meet all present demands. Asked if to what his opinion was regarding the possible action of the union, he said that in all probability the sympathy of the other unions could be enlisted. It had also been noted that it was the intention of a number of members of the union to start in contracting on their own account. Such a course, he remarked, would not be objected to by the association, but would rather be welcomed. It would possibly mean competition, but the contractors did not object to that.

The Old "Beaver"—Agnes Deans Cameron contributes to Collier's Weekly, of May 16, an historical sketch of the old steamer Beaver—"the first to navigate the Pacific and cross the Atlantic from Europe to America," which is by long odds the most complete resume of the remarkable career of this remarkable craft which has yet been penned. Miss Cameron, by laborious search through old prints and various documents, has compiled a mass of fascinating data regarding the career of the Beaver, which ought to be preserved by all who revere the ancient vessel from feelings due to personal acquaintance either with the ship itself or those whose knowledge of her was intimate. Accompanying the article is a photo engraving showing the "Beaver" at anchor in Victoria harbor, opposite Hospital Point, in James Bay.

Big Rate War.—The rate war predicted in Trans-Pacific trade is on the first gun having been fired by the China Commercial Steamship Company, which has made a rate of \$1 per ton on 10,000 tons of flour from San Francisco for Hongkong. The Pacific Mail Company promptly took the gauntlet, quoting rates lower than ever before. The appearance of a new competing transoceanic line is the cause of this recent record set by the Pacific Mail people. It is evidently their purpose to beat down the competing lines before it gets fairly started. The agent of the Pacific Mail Company has announced, unofficially, that rates would be so cut that a ton of freight could be shipped to the Orient at \$1. By carrying the freight at this rate, it is hoped that the new rival company, the China Commercial Steamship Company, will be unable to compete. The new company will have three new steamers of 5,000 tons each built expressly for them in England. The company is financed entirely by Chinese. All the big lines operating to the Orient are expected to draw into the conflict.

A Reformer's Daughter.—Miss F. B. Kang, second daughter of the noted Chinese reformer, Yong Yu Wei, who was obliged to fly from Pekin for his life when Emperor Kang Su was deposed, when the coup d'etat of the Empress Dowager took place some years ago, is the daughter of the Empress Dowager. She will return to Victoria after a stay of two weeks in China. During her stay in Victoria, the daughter of the famous Chinese, who is but eighteen years of age, delivered numerous public lectures to the local Chinese on the subject of reform in China. This is the first occasion on which any Chinese woman has been known to speak in public, and the lectures of Miss Kang, for whom she signs her name in the English fashion—created quite a furor in Chinatown. She will return to Victoria about two weeks hence, when it is likely that further addresses on the subject to which her father has given his life, will be given. She will then go to Portland and San Francisco, and will afterwards go to Washington to spend five years in completing her education. She has two sisters resident at Macao, the Portuguese colony in China, whether the Chinese government put a price on her father's head. He is still at Develing, India.

MONDAY

CHAMPIONSHIP

LA ROSSE

Vancouver vs.

Victoria

Caledonia Grounds

MONDAY, 10 A. M.

Play, Rain or Shine.

Premier Pairs will face the ball.

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FERNWOOD ESTATE

This Estate, fronting on Cadboro Bay Road, Pandora Avenue, North Chatham and other streets, has been subdivided into lots, ranging from one-third of an acre to one acre in extent. Lots are for sale at very low prices, on the easiest possible terms.

PEMBERTON & SON,

45 FORT STREET

75c Potatoes 75c

(Island grown.)

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK 100 LBS. AND GOOD COOKERS.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

Plans Are Submitted

(Continued From Page One.)

I will say that the hotel I contemplate will cost much more money. The members of your committee assured Sir Thomas that on those understandings that they were only to use his property and that we were to do nothing that there would be no difficulty in it being accepted by the citizens of Victoria.

In conclusion your committee beg to state that they believe Sir Thomas' offer is the best that we could have, and that it is in the best interest of the city to accept it. The members of your committee assure you that they will do their best to help in the matter, and that he will see that the hotel is completed and running at the earliest possible date.

(Signed) A. C. McCANDLESS,
Mayor.

J. A. MARA.

D. KER.

HERBERT CUTTHBERT.

The reading of the report was received with every evidence of satisfaction, after which the following resolution, moved by Ald. J. S. Yates and seconded by Ald. W. Fraser, etc., was passed:

That the report be received and adopted and that the sub-committee be requested to confer with the City Council with reference to the proposed hotel by by-law in accordance with the terms agreed upon, and to take such steps as they deem necessary to carry the matter to a successful conclusion.

A general discussion then ensued on the great benefits which would accrue to the city upon the building of the proposed hotel, the feeling of all present being strongly in favor of the project. A motion was made by Charles Hayward and seconded by Ald. G. H. Barnard that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the sub-committee for its work, and extending congratulations on the satisfactory report submitted. The members of the committee undertook to recommend the report to the favorable consideration of the respective bodies represented by them.

Almost everyone approached as to the benefits to be derived from the proposed hotel have been enthusiastically in favor of it. The prospect of the flats being adorned with such an imposing structure is received with pleasure in all circles, and is regarded as the inauguration of a new era in the progress of the city.

There seems to be practical unanimity as to the great benefits to be derived from the construction of the hotel.

His Worship Mayor McCandless said that he was heartily in favor of the C. P. R. hotel according to the proposed conditions of its construction. The original arrangements as presented last year were free water and exemption from taxes for twenty-five years, in addition to the offer of the entire flats as a site. Under the present arrangements, less than one-half of the flats will be parted with and the remaining portion will be worth more to the city than the whole of the flats without the proposed hotel, which was not the construction of the hotel itself that appealed to His Worship so much as enlisting the interest of the C. P. R. in the progress of the city. With C. P. R. agents all over the world, the advertising which the city would receive would be worth more than \$50,000 a year. If anyone were opposed to the idea, a journey should be taken to the city of Quebec, where the benefits accruing from the Hotel Frontenac could be appreciated. This hotel had made the city of Quebec. His Worship further said that he had every faith in the promises made by Sir Thomas. The establishment of such a hotel in our midst would make us a C. P. R. town. At present we are practically off the map.

J. B. H. Rickaby, who has had an opportunity of studying conditions in most of the provinces of Canada, was very emphatic when asked to express his views on the subject. He said from the contemplated hotel, "Take the case of Quebec. It had, seven years ago, that was practically dead, but today it is one of the finest and most prosperous cities in the Dominion. The whole character of the city has been changed by the influence of the C. P. R. hotel there. Tourists and visitors are attracted from all portions of the globe, and the fine service furnished, coupled with the historic interest in the environment has caused the fame of Quebec to be known everywhere. The car service is as good as any city in the Dominion, and the streets are beautifully paved and clean. Not only the C. P. R., but every other hotel in the city is crowded and business is in the very best shape."

President G. Carter, of the Chamber of Commerce, would hold up both hands in favor of the hotel. From a business standpoint, it was one of the best positions ever presented to the city.

There should not be a dissenting voice, and it was an opportunity for the city and the C. P. R. to bury the hatchet and work together for the benefit of each other.

BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday morning, the hotel committee presented its report as follows:

To the President and Council, Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade.

Gentlemen.—Your committee appointed to interest the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the construction of a tourist hotel in Victoria, having reported to you verbally from time to time, now beg to submit the same in writing.

We were appointed on December 3rd, 1901 and at once communicated with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, enclosing a clipping from an Eastern paper, which stated that the C. P. R. Company contemplated the construction of a tourist hotel in Victoria, and that Sir Thomas replied that he did not know where the rumor started, as the company never had the project in contemplation.

The committee then thought it better to allow the matter to rest until Sir Thomas would visit Victoria on the 1st of April of 1902, when the committee, accompanied by the Mayor, Mr. Hayward, waited on him, and pointed out the advantages which Victoria offered for a first-class tourist hotel under the management of the C. P. R. Sir Thomas appeared to be averse to the proposal, but before leaving stated that he was impressed by the arguments advanced and would lay the matter before his Board.

Shortly after this Mr. McCandless, first vice-president of the railway company, and Mr. Wells, general superintendent, visited the city. Your committee arranged for an interview with them and invited members of the City Council, and the executives of the Tourist Association to accompany the tourists to the C. P. R. in Mexico in 1898.

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MR. DUNSMUIR'S STATEMENT

The following is a verbatim report of the evidence given by Mr. James Dunsmuir before the Royal Labor Commission at Ladysmith.

To Mr. Bodwell—Q. Mr. Dunsmuir, how many years have you been connected with coal mining on Vancouver Island? A. About thirty years.

Q. Since when did you first become connected with the management of the collieries at Wellington? A. About '72.

Q. The Wellington collieries were closed down in what year, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. I really forgot now; some four years ago, I think.

Q. At that time you began to open up the Extension mines? A. We commenced before the Wellington closed down.

Q. The Wellington closed down after Extension was ready to operate? A. Yes.

Q. During the period with which you have been connected with the active management of the Wellington mines, what has been the course adopted in dealing with the men? A. I did not have the active management in the collieries for thirty years. Mr. Bryden had the management, though I have been connected with the collieries all my life.

Q. Mr. Bryden was the manager for a number of years? A. Yes; until he went in '91.

Q. When he ceased to be manager, did you take charge then? A. No, I did not take charge.

Q. Mr. Little, did he? A. No; Mr. Sharp, and then Mr. Andrew Bryden.

Q. What was the manner of dealing with the men when any difficulty, if any, arose between them and the management—what was the system adopted there? A. We would have a committee of our own men.

Q. Appointed how, generally? A. By a meeting of the whole of the men.

Q. There were some difficulties at Wellington some ten years ago? A. Yes.

Q. That difficulty lasted for how long, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. About five months.

Q. Was it found necessary by the men to form a union in consequence of that trouble? A. That was the trouble. They wanted us to recognize a union; that was in '90. To have a pit committee and eight hours from bank to bank. Those were their grievances there.

Q. You did not think it wise to have a union formed, and did not give way on that point? A. No.

Q. The men finally agreed to go back to work—that was the upshot of that? A. Yes.

Q. The difficulty lasted about five months? A. Yes.

Q. From that time until the mines closed was there any difficulty? A. No; we never had a union at Wellington.

Q. I suppose at times there were negotiations between you and the men as to matters which arose between 1890 and the time Extension was opened? A. Not in Wellington—never had any trouble there.

Q. When you started at Extension were there any unions there? A. There was a so-called union, but we never recognized it; there was one at Alexandria.

Q. What kind of a union was that—was it allied with any foreign body, or just among the men themselves? A. Just among the men themselves.

Q. And the management took no official notice of the union? A. No.

Q. No dealings were carried on with the men as a union? A. No; it was supposed to be a committee of my own men.

Q. Have you at any time ever refused to treat with a committee of your own men when they came as such to you? A. They have come for a lot of trifling things that the manager can settle. I told them I did not want to see them any more—that they could treat with the manager.

Q. When was that, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. That was before the Alexandria closed—over a year ago.

Q. It was a committee from the Alexandria miners? A. Yes.

Q. The reason for that was the miners were not important enough? A. They should have been settled by the manager.

Q. And would you refuse to meet a man now? A. No; that is, I am a committee from my own men.

Q. The objection you have is to meeting a committee representing some foreign body or union? A. Yes; I don't say foreign—I say any union; I don't want anything to do with unions; I can get along with my own men without having any union.

His Lordship—Q. You object to the men coming before you as union men? A. Yes.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. You did not object to their having their union which they did have at Alexandria? A. Understood it was not a union; that was my understanding with them. I told them in the first place that they were not to call it a union. It was a committee from my own men, which I recognized as such, but not as a union. I think they called it a union, but I never took any notice of it as a union.

His Lordship—Q. Then I understand that you have never recognized any committee as coming from a union? A. No.

Mr. Bodwell—Q. There was a committee waited on you a short time ago since this strike began? A. Yes; two.

Q. Tell us about them—what stand you took in the matter? A. The first committee that came down, there were three—Mottishaw, Jeffries and Jones.

Q. About when was that, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. Some time in April.

Q. You said there were three of them? A. Yes; the committee wants to fix these terms, and they wanted to ask if they represented the Western Federation of Miners, and they said they did; and I sent back word that I could not see them. That was the end of the committee. The next committee

Q. When was that next committee, a week or two weeks after? A. It might have been two or three weeks. The next committee that came down was Jeffries, Mottishaw, Malone and Robertson.

Q. What happened this? A. They sent in their card, and said they represented the Extension miners as a committee. I told them to come in, and when they came in I told them I would give them an interview anyway, if it was a committee representing the Extension miners. I asked them if they belonged to the Western Federation, and they said they did. I told them they did have nothing to do with the Western Federation in any shape or form. I told them that I would hear a committee of my own men, if they would withdraw from the Federation. I would meet a committee from my own men, or the men in a body, and treat with them.

Q. What did they say to that proposition? A. There was a lot of talk then. His Lordship—I think it would be just as well to tell you as much as you ask of the conversation. A. I asked them where the colored man was. They said he had not come this time. I had heard there were bets going around that I would not see the delegation because there was a colored man on it. I told them I did not care whether it was composed of negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Indians or white men—I would see them as long as they were my own men. I went on and told them about the union, and all about these agitators who were only sucking the blood out of them—there was better to follow now than like Baker; he was a good grainman.

Q. What were the reasons, if any, why your decision should not be acquiesced in? What arguments did they advance in favor of the union? A. I do not know that they advanced any. They said they did not want me to recognize the union or the Western Federation.

Q. Appointed how, generally? A. By a meeting of the whole of the men.

Q. There were some difficulties at Wellington some ten years ago? A. Yes.

Q. That difficulty lasted for how long, Mr. Dunsmuir? A. About five months.

Q. Was it found necessary by the men to form a union in consequence of that trouble? A. That was the trouble. They wanted us to recognize a union; that was in '90. To have a pit committee and eight hours from bank to bank. Those were their grievances there.

Q. You did not think it wise to have a union formed, and did not give way on that point? A. No.

Q. The man finally agreed to go back to work—that was the upshot of that? A. Yes.

Q. The difficulty lasted about five months? A. Yes.

Q. From that time until the mines closed was there any difficulty? A. No; we never had a union at Wellington.

Q. I suppose at times there were negotiations between you and the men as to matters which arose between 1890 and the time Extension was opened? A. Not in Wellington—never had any trouble there.

Q. Can you give an illustration? A. There was one dispute where they said the manager told them to fill the rock, and they would get paid for it.

Q. Fill the rock—I don't quite understand? A. Instead of filling coal they were to fill up with rock or dirt, to fill the car with dirt so as to get the waste out of the mine. They told them there was always two sides to a story. I met some in Extension, and there was nothing in it at all.

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REFLECTIONS ON TELEPATHY

Mental Communication in the Light of Recent Science.

On the Italian side of the Alps there is a little chapel which is a type of many others scattered on the slopes of the mountains. Its bell has for ages called together the peasants for their morning and evening devotions. It has its shrines for votive offerings, and its precious reliques before which one can see the devout worshippers with countenances pathetically wrought with religious fervor, writes Professor John Towbridge in the New York Evening Post. Around the picture of a saint are crucifixes and canes, mute testimonials of the cures wrought by an enduring presence in minds of the believers. In the Middle Ages the only light before the altar was a dim taper. Now an electric light swings before the shrine, fed from a distant waterfall, almost in the clouds. My friend and I have been discussing upon the possibility of transmitting energy from such abundant source over the entire continent of Europe and, as we rested in a corner of the chapel, my companion pointed to the electric lamp and remarked that men in the Middle Ages would have regarded the possibility of lighting the chapel from a distant waterfall, by a mysterious influence transmitted over wires, much as the cynic now regards the possibility of telepathic communication with friends in China. "Just as the humble peasant," said my friend, "puts himself in spiritual communication with a higher power, so may we not find a way to telepathy to minds that are attuned to ours?"

The thought thus expressed is in the minds of most of our acquaintances; and when we reason with them and apparently convince them of the lack of evidence, the conversation generally ends by their relation of a marvelous tale of Geopathetic communication which has happened to them, or more often to a friend, and the story is told with a frank disregard of the laws of evidence. The late advances in the subject of wireless telegraphy has but little greater evidence in the truth of telepathy. One often hears the remark, "Why is the possibility of the communion of one mind with another without the use of electricity more marvelous than wireless telegraphy?"

It must be confessed at the outset that there is at present no evidence of telepathic communication which would be accepted in a court of law in regard to property, or in a scientific laboratory. The evidence which is adduced and submitted to societies of psychological research cannot be compared with that of the simplest analysis of a chemical compound, or that which gave men the suspicion of the electric action excited by the motion of a magnet. I shall return presently to the fallibility of so-called psychic evidence; at present I wish to dwell upon the utter lack of history in the subject of telepathy as a scientific fact. It is one of the chief characteristics of a science that it has a history; no subject can arise to the dignity of a science unless it has at least the rudiments of a history. Wireless telegraphy has a past, and is the result of the patient study of almost countless facts, gathered by thousands of workers in laboratories. These facts and phenomena can be studied, and the phenomena can be repeated by any skilled person. Telepathy has no history, and if it should be ascertained tomorrow that it is possible it will be the first instance in the history of science of the discovery of a new manifestation of energy or of a new law of nature which had not been preceded by the patient study of repeatable phenomena. It is, therefore, safe to prophesy that telepathy will not be a fact until it has a history of repeatable phenomena.

It would seem that abundant opportunity has been offered for the accumulation of reasonable evidence of the action of one mind on another during the past hundred years of active intellectual scientific inquiry. Moreover, the hosts of powers of suggestion in man have been in an attitude of constant attention in regard to the action of one mind on another. Telepathic communication would be of greater advantage to the gambler, and to the speculator who plays a larger game on the stock exchange. However, the latter may remain in regard to telepathy at the clout he never relied upon it where dollars and cents are involved.

We must confess that there is no science in the subject of telepathy; it is a belief. When we examine the grounds of this belief, we naturally ask ourselves, "How do we communicate with kindred spirits with even the full use of our faculties of seeing and hearing? Do we not judge of a friend's opinion more by the tones of his voice, the lifting of the eyebrows, the gestures of the hands, than even by his words? When he rings us up on the telephone we gather his meaning by the accumulated memories of the look which habitually accompanies his speech—his smile, whether it be cynical or optimistic. Two deaf, dumb and blind persons are not conscious of proximity except from the sense of touch. When we express a belief in telepathy, we indulge in a hypothesis of an occult radiation, or vibration, of a mind, far off in China, perhaps, which can affect another mind not at the antipodes; and we profess a belief that this radiation like that employed in wireless telegraphy, can set a mind cell in action and communicate the sense of sight, hearing and the tactile sense. Otherwise how can we recognize a friend or penetrate his meaning? This is a large hypothesis; it is not in consonance with scientific thought; it belongs to the realm of demonology and witchcraft. Remember we are not stating our conviction that telepathy is not possible; we are merely saying that probably becomes an acknowledged fact, probably it will be the undisputed fact in the history of the scientific advance of the human race. There are doubtless more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy; psychic philosophy seems to have taken these words to heart, and is more than ready to substitute intuitions for strenuous scientific investigation. It must be remembered that there are no limits to scientific inquiry, but there are fatal limits to metaphysical speculation.

My friend, while we rest in the little chapel, dwell upon the dim beginnings of all sciences, the mystical awakenings to the realization of the presence of new phenomena. He dwelt upon Faraday's seeking for the evidence of invisible forces of force seeming to stretch out from wires along which an electric current flows. We now know that such invisible force passing through empty space, holds in their center the distant revolving moon. He noted, said my friend, while groping Faraday to discover such lines of force like the groping of the physical philosophers to discern the evidence of telepathy? I answered: "There is no scientific resemblance between the methods of inquiry. Faraday consulted the history of preceding phenomena, and used instruments which had been perfected by systematic study, and without which his discoveries would have been impossible. Moreover, he was trained in scientific observation, and understood that when he entered his laboratory he must leave intuitions with his coat and hat outside, together with his imagination—both, it may be to be taken up on leaving, but never to be allowed in the strict limits of the workshop." My friend, more than half a believer in telepathy, remarked: "Have there not been accidental discoveries? Did not Daumier discover, by an accident the won- derful art of photography? Is telepathy stranger than the property of silver to hold for years an invisible image of a friend on what seems to be the eye of an oilstone blank surface yet to hold it for centuries in a scratches on the bosom of a mummy, to be revealed by merely pouring a fluid over it?" Did not Roentgen find a mysterious image on such a photographic plate which had been exposed by accident to the mysterious light from an electric discharge?"

"It is true," I replied, that many phenomena have been discovered by accident; but only those which have been recognized by scientific observers, or what is much the same, skillful observers have come to fruition. An untrained man would doubtless have attributed Daguerre's phenomenon to the spirits. Daguerre's method of following up the accidental discovery is much to my point. Having left a plate of silver exposed in his darkroom for some hours, having been interrupted by a call—the bell instrument of fate sometimes called a bough—he returned, and to his surprise found an image on the plate. It had evidently been formed by something in the dark room. He proceeded laboriously to try every chemical or substance there was on his shelves, without effect. He then got down on his hands and knees and searched the floor. In a corner he observed some globules of mercury. He had arrived at the end of his research. Mercury was the substance which had quickly brought out the mysterious image. Roentgen also was a skilled observer, and his study of the accident is a model of accurate observation. The accident was followed by the scientific method of patient inquiry. How many accidents have failed to men who have not seen their import! How many have come to men who have been intellectually asleep! Hawthorne, with his wonderful insight, has in an allegory depicted the opportunities that were offered to the young, and the allegory fits the intellectual man who has no training to follow up and observe.

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Telepathy has no instrument for measurements; it has no reagents; it has no history or past phenomena leading up to possibility. Its believers carry their inquiries into their study-rooms, or what takes place in laboratories. It is a subject generally in the hands of persons dedicated to the occult. The only methods of inquiry are listening to the stories of hallucinations, and what may be called the postal-card method of collecting information, a method which permits the remaining correspondence, and results in the collection of a large amount of fallacious statistics. What weight should be given to the answers of untrained observers whose antecedents, early education and environment are unknown to the collector of such statistics? Reactions upon the possibility of telepathic communication leads one in general to scrutinize severely the weight of evidence presented by the believers. Let us, for instance, contrast the evidence furnished by the true value for the specific gravity of lead with the evidence for telepathy. Scores of scientific observers have measured the weight of lead in comparison with that of water, and have compared their results with the strictest exactness. The faults of the instruments employed in the measurements are carefully recorded in the information furnished by the means that are taken to arrive at a result which should not be in thousands in the slightest degree by the personality of the observer.

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New Building Trades Movement.

From New York Times.

The conditions now existing in the building trades are intolerable. That they are so is perhaps the natural result of the fact that in these trades the relation between employer and workman is causal, forming and dissolving as buildings are begun and finished. There can be no community of interest among persons thus accidentally and temporarily related. Another reason is that the assembling of the elements of a building is skilled labor of the kind with which machinery cannot compete. All that can be done by machinery in the preparation of materials is now done, but the actual erection of a building is and must remain hand labor. The builder who takes a contract goes into the open labor market and hires such men as he needs. He carries nothing for them nor for himself. The conflict for advantage begins with the erection of the cellar, and does not end until the last touch has been given to the interior trim. Such conditions give the professional agitators of the labor movement a great advantage. From one after another of the

great organized industries they have been driven by the establishment of stable conditions which leave no room for their special activities. The building trades do not admit of this sort of organization, and they will remain the storm centre of disturbance until labor takes the matter in hand and brings order out of chaos. From the admittedly incomplete statistics of the Labor Bureau of this state it appears that in 1902 11,314 workmen engaged in building operations lost 158,316 days by reason of strikes and lockouts. In New York City alone 7,630 workmen lost 76,630 days work from other causes than the security of employment.

The labor employed in building operations has never been more than partially organized. Probably as many men are out of the unions as in them. We also have the paradox of competing unions striking to destroy one another. These conditions have led to the formation of an incorporated society known as the Independent Labor League of America. Its objects are stated as follows:

To protect workmen in their independence.

To avoid strikes and lockouts, boycotts and blacklists.

To obtain higher wages, satisfactory hours and conditions, by:

(a) More intelligent application of the workmen's energies. (b) Harmonious cooperation between employers and employees. (c) Legitimate business methods.

To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices, in order that boys may become successful workmen.

To provide lectures and demonstrations or trade subjects for all members.

To protect members against unfair treatment from employers by due process of law.

To provide an employment bureau for members.

To provide means for members to guard against strikes and accident.

To provide in all lawful ways for the welfare of the members and the maintenance of their rights under the laws and the Constitution of the United States.

This is a very attractive prospectus. Whether it can be carried out depends wholly upon the willingness of the employees to co-operate with the membership in accomplishing the objects sought. To this end it will be necessary for them to enter into agreements with the Independent Labor League, promising its members every advantage secured by the unions through strikes and coercion. They must further engage to maintain a board of arbitration to which all disputes shall be referred for prompt decision, and pledge themselves to abide by its awards. Through the employment bureau the league must not bind itself to furnish a sufficient supply of skilled labor to any employer or contractor who complies with the conditions of the board of arbitration in good faith. There is no room for strikes or lockouts in such a system, and if they occur the persons responsible for them, whether employers or workers, should be promptly and inexorably exiled from the organization in its bosom.

On the other hand, if the workmen disagree that through membership in the league they suffer disadvantage as compared with union workmen, that they are expected to work longer hours or for less wages than the unions have secured, and that they are serving as a club to defeat the plans and purposes of the unions for the advantage of the employers, they will make short shrift of the league and go over to the unions. It all depends upon the nature and honesty of the co-operation given to the movement by the employers. The men are not actuated in this matter by any sentiment of loyalty to the contractors. They want the best terms obtainable for faithful and continuous labor, and unless they get them they will make no sacrifices for the benefit of the speculative and contracting builders. If membership in the league and obedience to its principles are of advantage to them and to the trade they follow, they will join and support it. The matter presents itself to the contractors and builders as a simple and perfectly intelligible business proposition.

Indulgent Father dining in a restaurant I presume Horace, while you were performing your foreign mission, told you to form the foolish, unmerciful habit of drinking beer. Son: "Yes, yes, father, I just had to drink it occasionally. All the other students did. Indulgent Father—Waiter, two beers!"—Chicago Tribune.

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When we examine the grounds of this belief, we naturally ask ourselves, "How do we communicate with kindred spirits with even the full use of our faculties of seeing and hearing? Do we not judge of a friend's opinion more by the tones of his voice, the lifting of the eyebrows, the gestures of the hands, than even by his words? When he rings us up on the telephone we gather his meaning by the accumulated memories of the look which habitually accompanies his speech—his smile, whether it be cynical or optimistic. Two deaf, dumb and blind persons are not conscious of proximity except from the sense of touch. When we express a belief in telepathy, we indulge in a hypothesis of an occult radiation, or vibration, of a mind, far off in China, perhaps, which can affect another mind not at the antipodes; and we profess a belief that this radiation like that employed in wireless telegraphy, can set a mind cell in action and communicate the sense of sight, hearing and the tactile sense. Otherwise how can we recognize a friend or penetrate his meaning? This is a large hypothesis; it is not in consonance with scientific thought; it belongs to the realm of demonology and witchcraft. Remember we are not stating our conviction that telepathy is not possible; we are merely saying that probably becomes an acknowledged fact, probably it will be the undisputed fact in the history of the scientific advance of the human race. There are doubtless more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy; psychic philosophy seems to have taken these words to heart, and is more than ready to substitute intuitions for strenuous scientific investigation. It must be remembered that there are no limits to scientific inquiry, but there are fatal limits to metaphysical speculation.

My friend, while we rest in the little chapel, dwell upon the dim beginnings of all sciences, the mystical awakenings to the realization of the presence of new phenomena. He dwelt upon Faraday's seeking for the evidence of invisible forces of force seeming to stretch out from wires along which an electric current flows. We now know that such invisible force passing through empty space, holds in their center the distant revolving moon. He noted, said my friend, while groping Faraday to discover such lines of force like the groping of the physical philosophers to discern the evidence of telepathy? I answered: "There is no scientific resemblance between the methods of inquiry. Faraday consulted the history of preceding phenomena, and used instruments which had been perfected by systematic study, and without which his discoveries would have been impossible. Moreover, he was trained in scientific observation, and understood that when he entered his laboratory he must leave intuitions with his coat and hat outside, together with his imagination—both, it may be to be taken up on leaving, but never to be allowed in the strict limits of the workshop."

My friend, more than half a believer in telepathy, remarked: "Have there not been accidental discoveries? Did not Daumier discover, by an accident the won- derful art of photography? Is telepathy stranger than the property of silver to hold for years an invisible image of a friend on what seems to be the eye of an oilstone blank surface yet to hold it for centuries in a scratches on the bosom of a mummy, to be revealed by merely pouring a fluid over it?" Did not Roentgen find a mysterious image on such a photographic plate which had been exposed by accident to the mysterious light from an electric discharge?"

"It is true," I replied, that many phenomena have been discovered by accident; but only those which have been recognized by scientific observers, or what is much the same, skillful observers have come to fruition. An untrained man would doubtless have attributed Daguerre's phenomenon to the spirits. Daguerre's method of following up the accidental discovery is much to my point. Having left a plate of silver exposed in his darkroom for some hours, having been interrupted by a call—the bell instrument of fate sometimes called a bough—he returned, and to his surprise found an image on the plate. It had evidently been formed by something in the dark room. He proceeded laboriously to try every chemical or substance there was on his shelves, without effect. He then got down on his hands and knees and searched the floor. In a corner he observed some globules of mercury. He had arrived at the end of his research. Mercury was the substance which had quickly brought out the mysterious image. Roentgen also was a skilled observer, and his study of the accident is a model of accurate observation. The accident was followed by the scientific method of patient inquiry. How many accidents have failed to men who have not seen their import! How many have come to men who have been intellectually asleep! Hawthorne, with his wonderful insight, has in an allegory depicted the opportunities that were offered to the young, and the allegory fits the intellectual man who has no training to follow up and observe.

My friend was not convinced by my reasoning, and I continued in a somewhat intolerant manner, using unguarded words: "Science! I use the word 'science,' I explained, for under the name of 'absent treatment' it is called science by certain persons. Absent treatment presents in a concrete form the popular belief in the action of one mind or another at a distance. It assumes what is totally unproved, and its believers employ the word 'Science' to give respectability and credence to what has no claim to be called a science. Absent treatment is crudely masquerading in the garb of science."

Indulgent Father dining in a restaurant I presume Horace, while you were performing your foreign mission, told you to form the foolish, unmerciful habit of drinking beer. Son: "Yes, yes, father, I just had to

Adoption of a Motto Among Fashionable Women.

There is a great fancy among fashionable women at the moment for the adoption of a motto, which is stamped upon their letter paper and the outside of their envelopes, embroidered on pin-cushions and nightdress cases, engraved on the book plate and used in any other suitable way. Where a desire to give a coat of arms it is, of course, usually employed. But such devices are rarely suitable for the gentle lady when they were chosen by the belted knight of old. Sometimes, however, nothing can be better than the motto on the arms, or a close modification of it; as for example, in the case of such sayings as those of Lord Sherborne's arms: "I will keep my word;" Lord Stanley of Alderley's "Without changing;" Earl Sondes' "Be what you seem;" Earl Wenm's "I thing;" or Lord Rockwood's "I have lived and will die free." Queen Elizabeth, in her day, used the same motto that Miss Japan adopted by the English authoress: "Semper eadem." Madame Sarah Bernhardt was one of the first modern women me."

Helen Keller--Story of Her Life

"The Story of My Life," by Helen Keller, is one of the most interesting books recently published. Miss Keller is now 23 years old. She was born with all her faculties, but when she was 19 months old she became blind, deaf and dumb through sickness. Up to the time when she was 7 she was a little savage. Then she was taken in hand by Miss Sullivan, whose devotion to the child has been almost as creditable as her wonderful skill in developing the mind of the afflicted child. All that she is, Helen Keller owes to the powers and presence of Miss Sullivan. Of course Helen has a marvelous mind. But what would have gone for her had it not been developed in the right way.

Miss Sullivan found her little charge a difficult one to manage. Once she locked Miss Sullivan in her room; another time, in a fit of passion, she smashed a beautiful doll that had been given her. But the moment she began to understand things, to stretch out her tiny hands and get a little grip upon life, her character began to change, and now she is a girl of sweetness and mildness.

Her training was difficult, of course. She was first taught words by having them spelled out for her on her hand. But though she mimicked them and memorized them, they had no definite meaning for her.

One day Miss Sullivan took her to a pump and, while the water ran over her hands, spelled the word "water."

"I stood still," says Miss Keller, "my whole attention fixed on the motions of her fingers. Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness of something forgotten—a thrill of returning thought, and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me. I knew then that 'water' meant the wonderful cool something that flowed over my hand. That living word awakened my soul, gave it light, hope, joy, set it free." Then she made her teacher give her the names of the things she touched, and in a few hours she had added thirty words to her vocabulary.

But she had no idea of reasoning. That came to her in a strange way. She was stringing beads of different sizes, putting all of one size together. Her mistakes had been corrected for her, when it occurred to her that there must be some way of doing the task properly. While she was trying to puzzle this out and her little mind was occupied in perplexity, Miss Sullivan spelled out the word "unit" for her. "With a dash," said Miss Keller, "I knew that the word was the name of the process that was going on in my mind. This was my first conscious perception of abstract ideas."

Her education proceeded along other lines, as well. When she was 11 she was taught to speak. Miss Fuller of the Horace Mann school gave her the rudiments, but she worked out the process herself, with the aid of Miss Sullivan. She would place her fingers on her teacher's throat and then try to reproduce the vibrations in her own to form a given word. Her first attempts were apt to fail to save Miss Sullivan, but now she speaks fluently, but monotonously, of course, and has even addressed meetings.

In explanation of her sensibility to vibrations, she is unable to master the art of speech, Miss Keller says:

"Ironic to think that all the sensations reach through the ear and the ear have expressed summat that I should notice any difference except possibly the absence of pavements, between walking in the city streets and in country roads. They forget that my whole body is alive to the vibrations about me. The rumble and roar of the city shake the nerves of my face and I feel the ceaseless tramp

The Spring Medicine Physicians Select

Because of Its Extraordinary Power to Enrich the Blood, to Revitalize the Nerves and to Build Up the System.

If a committee of the most skillful physicians were to meet to formulate a tonic and restorative especially suited to the needs of the human system in the spring they could not do better than to use the formula for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a matter of fact this is practically what was done when this great food cure was originated, for Dr. Chase not only followed the suggestions of his own experience, but made a diligent study of all the great formulas known to the medical profession.

When the ills of spring discomfort and discourage you, and you drag yourself about with aching head, irritable, nervous and despondent, you can resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with positive assurance that it is composed of practically the same ingredients which the most learned and skillful physician in the land would prescribe for you.

Mr. Matthew White, a retired Farmer, living at 61 Elgin Street, St. Thomas, Ont., states:—"For some years I have suffered more or less from indigestion and nervous dyspepsia, and as a result I have been subject to dizzy spells and discomfort after eating. I got a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and found that it improved my digestion, steadied my nerves, and made me rest and sleep very much better. I can truthfully recommend the Nerve Food to anyone who suffers from the above ailments."

Mrs. G. M. Brown, Cobourg, Ont., states:—"I was completely run down in health last spring and could not do one day's work without being laid up for about two days afterward. I felt weak, languid and miserable most of the time and was often blue and discouraged because of my continued ill-health. When in this state I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so with most satisfactory results. It built up my system wonderfully, strengthened and fostered my nerves and took away all feeling of languor and fatigue. I cannot say anything too good about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and hope that others may profit by my experience."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

So popular has this great medicine become that it seems as though nearly everybody was using it this spring. Ask your neighbors about it, ask your druggist, ask your doctor, and when you begin to use it do not forget to note your increase in weight from week to week.

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

We will forfeit \$500.00 if these testimonials are not genuine.

and indications of very great mineral wealth. The great mineral deposits are very much in evidence in a strip of country of very good width which crosses the Abitibi and other tributaries of the Moose, and these deposits have given the name of Moose River to one of the tributaries of the Moose. The Moose River is much sought for in the manufacture of China. It is also to be found on the banks of the Abitibi, while an enormous bed of gypsum extends for at least a mile along the Moose.

The Abitibi flows for 200 miles through a magnificent agricultural country, having a large clay belt. Mr. Roberts believes this territory to be as good as any in the country. Immense quantities of peat are to be had in it, the beds in some places being 100 feet deep.

Mr. Roberts relates the interesting fact that the whole of his country is supplied with brooklime via England and Hudson Bay. The flour and pork, respectively which is consumed there is shipped from Vancouver to England, and thence to Hudson Bay.

On the 19th of August, 1901, at Fort George on the East side of Hudson Bay, in latitude 51 degrees north, or nearly 500 miles due North of Quebec, Mr. Roberts' party were surprised to find a high bank, 150 feet high, of mud and sand, in the distance, and abundant fishing will render it an ideal lake for camping parties or for summer cottages. Trout are very abundant in this lake and of large size. Mr. Roberts' party, which did not appear to have had any fishing experience, had a number of very fine photographs not only of Trout Lake but, of most points visited by him. Stretching away from this lake towards the North is a level country as far as the eye can see, destined to be a great agricultural and mining region, and looking equal to, if not better than the country around St. Felicen and Lebel.

Proceeding Northwest from Trout Lake, Mr. Roberts crossed over a rolling country to the valley of the Carp River, which was found to be composed of Trout Lake, so good in the valley of the Carp River, in the distance, and abundant fishing will render it an ideal lake for camping parties or for summer cottages. Trout are very abundant in this lake and of large size. Mr. Roberts' party, which did not appear to have had any fishing experience, had a number of very fine photographs not only of Trout Lake but, of most points visited by him. Stretching away from this lake towards the North is a level country as far as the eye can see, destined to be a great agricultural and mining region, and looking equal to, if not better than the country around St. Felicen and Lebel.

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Starting in from St. Felicen, Lake St. John, Mr. Roberts found a tributary of the Salmon River, at a distance of five or six miles north of Dore Lake, crossing the mountains with somewhat

above this fall there are three others with a fall of about 300 feet, capable of furnishing a full half a million horse power.

Appealing from its source with a

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"WANT" ADS.

YOU GET MORE REPLIES
THAN FROM ANY OTHER
PAPER IN THE PROVINCE.

Below we print ten pictures. Each represents the name of an insect. The first is Beetle—See if you can guess the rest.



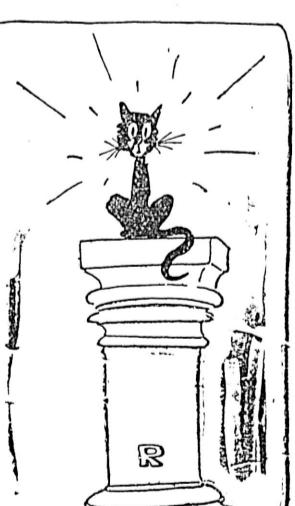
ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR



FIVE

A BISHOP OF LONDON'S LICENSE."

The Churchman, in its issue of May 2, says:

"Much misunderstanding and perplexity has arisen from newspaper reports that a license from a divorced person, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, to marry again, was issued by the Bishop of London. What is called 'a Bishop of London's license' is not issued by a bishop, nor has he legal discretion in the matter of its issue. The applicant had legal residence in London. He applied this after he was advised that it was useless for him to make application for a special license from the Archbishop of Canterbury, since Dr. Deedes is notoriously opposed to the remarriage by the Church of divorced persons. A 'Bishop of

London's license' is in another category. It is issued by the Chancellor of the diocese in this case Dr. Tristram, whose official duty is to hear all applications of this character and make decisions, and to decide whether they shall be granted or not. Mr. Vanderbilt in making his application was closely questioned; the papers in the Church and elsewhere came to the fact that the applicant would apply for a writ of mandamus and compel the issue of the license. Dr. Tristram acknowledged the truth of his contention, and on ascertaining that a writ of the New York court commanding the production of Mr. Vanderbilt's right to marry, would be filed with him on his arrival from America, granted the license. It will be observed that Bishop Ingram is in no way involved. The trouble arises from the conditions of establishment in England."

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A BISHOP OF LONDON'S LICENSE."

Animal Fables and Puzzles

BY W. M. GOODES

The Meddlesome Monkey.

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CAN YOU FIND THE RABBIT, TIGER, PORCUPINE, KANGAROO, LION, ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE, UNICORN, RHINOCEROS, OSTRICH, CAMEL, WILD ASS—twelve in all?



ONCE upon a time there was a Monkey, but as there were others at that time, to distinguish him he was known as the meddlesome one. His meddling not only got himself into trouble many times, but his parents and everybody that he had anything to do with. He had been admonished by his father and mother, time without number, but still it seemed to do him no good. He was continually prying into other people's affairs, and didn't seem to be able to keep his hands off of anything. He just delighted in hunting up family skeletons and bringing them to light, and while this caused the proprietors of the skeletons considerable annoyance, it afforded the neighbors con-

siderable amusement, and had a tendency to make the young Monkey rather popular. By and by he disappeared and though his distracted parents sought high and low for him, they did not learn of his whereabouts for two weeks, when they found him at the Lion's residence. Having noticed a yellow sign on the door, he couldn't resist going in to find out more about it, and on going in found himself surrounded, for the two youngsters had the monkeys, and he was taken down with it also. So several weeks elapsed before he was able to return to his native health. During this time things had been rather slow in the neighborhood of his home, and his return was hailed with delight by all the good people around about, not to say anything

of the gossips. Now, his parents, thinking that his recent experience had taught him such a severe lesson that any further admonishment was unnecessary, and as they put no restrictions whatever on his actions, but a short time elapsed before he had disappeared again. This time it seemed as though he had gone for good. His father, mother and brothers had sought him for weeks, with avail, and their distress was so painful to all the generous-hearted neighbors around about that they came in and offered the bereaved parents their heartfelt sympathies. This they did because heartfelt sympathies were cheaper than anything else. Then the Lion, in the nobleness of his nature, wishing to ex-

pose their insincerity, remarked that "an ounce of help was worth a pound of papa"; let us, therefore, unite in a general round-up of the jungle; and, as they all had more than a passing respect for the prowess of the Lion, they acquiesced. So off they started—the Lion, Tiger, Elephant, Camel, Rhinoceros, Porcupine, Ostrich, Giraffe, Wild Ass, Kangaroo and Unicorn—and after tramping every foot of the jungle, found that the lion had come up north, but a Jack Rabbit, and, supposing that they had had all their labor for nothing, they all felt very ugly toward the Lion, and accused him of sending them on a wild-goose chase. Whereupon he replied that while there had been considerable monkey business in the venture, it was not altogether without fruit, for we have

corralled the Jack Rabbit, and perchance he may be able to give us the desired information. So they put the Jack Rabbit in the sweat-box and learned from him that the meddlesome Monkey had intruded himself on the privacy of the Boa Constrictor while she was hatching a setting of eggs, and this so annoyed her that she seized and compelled him to finish out the hatching for her, whereupon the meddlesome Monkey was sore vexed, for he feared that the young Boa Constrictor, when hatched out, would be tauntingly hungry—and they were. So they all ate him up.

The moral of this fable is that if you wish to avoid Boa Constrictors, mind your own business.

W. M. GOODES.

ANSWERS FOR MAY 3 PICTURES.

- No. 1—Rio Grande.
- No. 2—Columbia.
- No. 3—Greene.
- No. 4—Tombigbee.
- No. 5—Yellowstone.
- No. 6—Savannah.
- No. 7—Roanoke.
- No. 8—Tennessee.
- No. 9—Arkansas.
- No. 10—Mississippi.

THEN AND NOW.

It used to be the fashion
For girls who wished a beau
To learn to do housekeeping
And stay at home and sew.

Males: "It's now the fashion
With girls who got a beau
To dress and giggling stroll the streets,
Or else be deemed "too slow."

It used to be the fashion
For a man who'd be a beau
To show him some business tact
And vim to make it go.

But now, alas! to only needs
One flashy suit, and brass
To make him very popular
With girls of any class.

It used to be the fashion
For man and wife to own
A cozy plot of ground and house
They called a happy home;

But now to save much toll and care
And fashionable prove,
They dwell in flats and board around,
With many a fretful move.

It used to be the fashion
To have children by the score;
But if perchance they now have one
They vow they'll have no more.

You ask what ever has caused such change
I point with honest grooms
To countless shameless libertines
And numerous ruined homes.

GRANDMA.

THE LAWYER WAS TOO SWIFT.

In an Iowa law court the other day an attorney, in the midst of his argument, paused a moment, and then said:

"I see your Honor stakes his head at me, but I will not be afraid to reaffirm it, although your Honor disssents."

"I have not intimated," replied the judge, "how I should construe the evidence or what my decision will be in the case, and your remark is uncalled for."

"You are right," the court replied; "there was a fly on my ear, and I reserved the right to remove it in any manner I saw fit. Proceed with your argument."



IN 1908.

Judge—"What made the jury agree so quickly? Why, the ladies weren't out more than 15 minutes."

Clerk—"It's bargain day at Mon cymaker's."

SHED HELD HIS HEAD.

REFLECTIONS FOR A REJECTED MS. AND OTHERS.

It's no use crying over split ink.
Too many books spoil the market.
A roving MS. gaffers no dress.
Spare the style and spoil the paper.
Put a minor poet on Pegasus—he'll write
like the devil!
Fine "puffs" do not make fine books.
Take care of the agreements—the publishers will take care of themselves.
It's an ill critique which blows no umbrella.
(For the Magazine Editor)—Bread I win—
tales you lose.
(For Sir Conan)—A hotbed plot—never
Dorley's!—Arthur Layard is The Author.

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THAN FROM ANY OTHER
PAPER IN THE PROVINCE.

The following are the other five pictures. Each represents the name of an insect.



SIX



SEVEN



EIGHT



NINE



TEN